

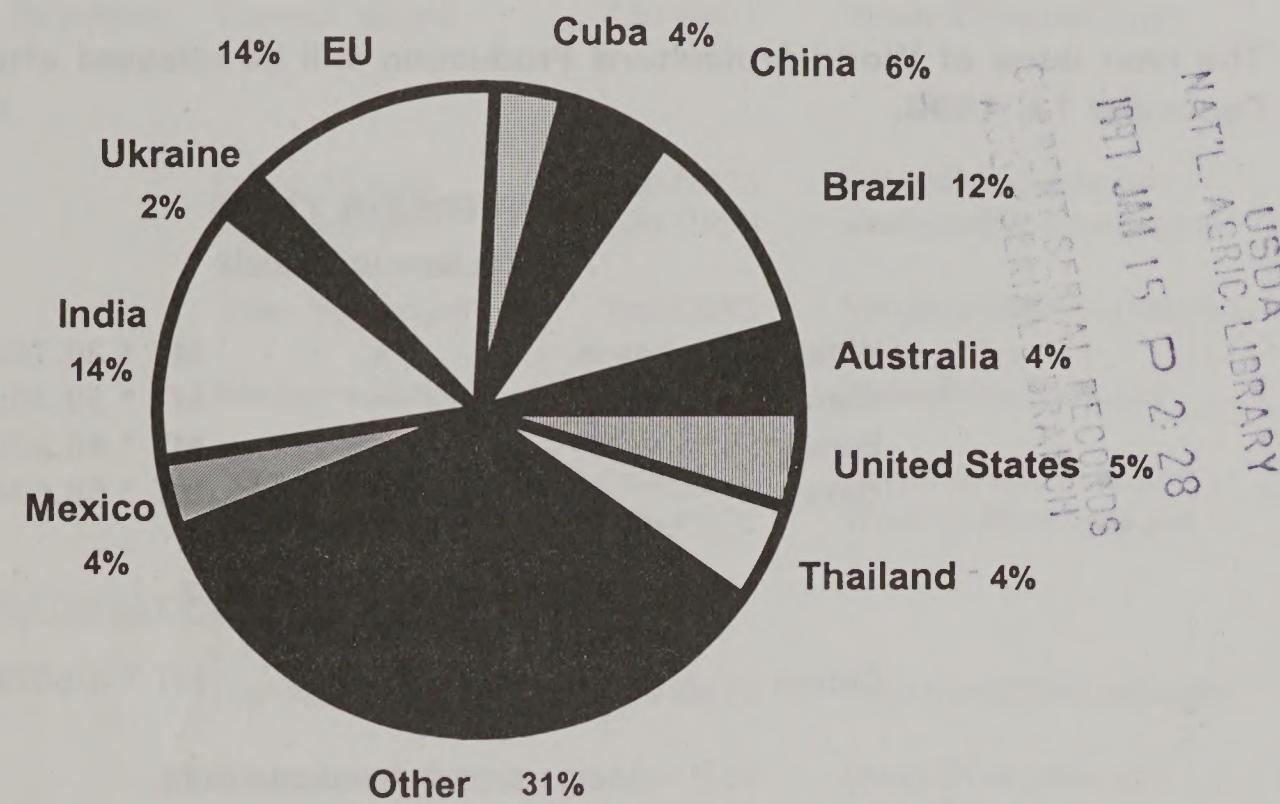
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World Agricultural Production

World Centrifugal Sugar Production

1996/97



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Production Articles This Month ...

World Sugar

Dried Fruit

Southeast Asian Grains

Ukraine Grain Trip Report

Brazil Eliminates ICMS Export Taxes on Soybeans

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-320), November 12, 1996.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on December 13, 1996.

CONVERSION TABLE
Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1996/97

November 1996

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>1996/97</u>			<u>From</u> <u>1995/96</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u> <u>(%)</u>		
World	579.1	-1.9	-0	+8	Production is estimated lower this month due to a decline in the total foreign category.
United States	62.1	NC	NC	+5	Production is unchanged.
Total Foreign	517.0	-1.9	-0	+8	Production is forecast lower as a decrease in India more than offsets increases in Australia and Argentina.
India	62.6	-3.4	-5	-4	Production is forecast lower due to hot temperatures in February and March which reduced yield.
Australia	21.0	+1.0	+5	+24	Production is forecast higher primarily due to increases in yield potential in New South Wales and Victoria.
Argentina	14.5	+0.5	+4	+58	Production is forecast higher as favorable weather improved yield potential. Frost in southern Buenos Aires and La Pampa Provinces appears to have had minimal affect on the crop.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>1996/97</u>			<u>From</u> <u>1995/96</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u> <u>MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u> <u>(%)</u>		
World	883.6	10.1	+1	+11	Production is forecast higher based on larger output in both the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	267.3	+7.0	+3	+28	Production is estimated higher based on increased yield prospects for corn and sorghum.
Total Foreign	616.3	+3.1	+0	+5	Production is forecast higher mainly due to increases in Argentina, Mexico, Indonesia, and Australia.
Argentina	16.4	+1.0	+6	+20	Production is forecast higher based on increased corn area. The expansion is taking place at the expense of first crop soybeans.
Mexico	23.0	+1.0	+5	+10	Production is forecast higher for corn and sorghum resulting from increased area during the spring/summer crop cycle.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

<u>Country</u>	<u>1996/97</u>				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1995/96</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Indonesia	6.0	+ 0.5	+ 9	-3	Production is forecast higher this month for corn, but slightly below last year's revised estimate.
Australia	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 5	-3	Production is forecast higher as ABARE reported increases in area and yield for barley and oats.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1996/97</u>				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1995/96</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	378.6	+ 2.5	+ 1	+ 2	Production is forecast higher based on increased output in the foreign category which more than offset a decline in the United States.
United States	5.7	-0	-1	+ 0	Production is estimated lower due to yield reductions in California and Texas. Despite this decline, yield is projected at a record 6.7 tons per hectare, surpassing the previous record set in 1994/95.
Total Foreign	373.0	+ 2.6	+ 1	+ 2	Production is forecast higher as increases in China, Cambodia, and Japan more than offset a decrease in Indonesia.
China	132.0	+ 2.0	+ 2	+ 2	Production is forecast higher due to initial harvest results of the early-rice crop and favorable growing conditions for the late-rice.
Cambodia	2.2	+ 0.8	+ 57	+ 2	Production is forecast higher this month due to an increase in area, fertilizer use, and irrigation. Also, the estimate for last year's crop is revised upward.
Japan	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 2	- 4	Production is forecast higher as MAFF reported a rise in the crop index reflecting an increase in yield.
Indonesia	33.5	-0.5	-1	+ 2	Production is forecast lower due to a downward revision of last season's crop. This year's main crop is currently being planted.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	1996/97				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1995/96</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	257.3	+1.0	+0	+1	Production is forecast higher based on increased output in the United States which more than offset a decline in the total foreign category.
United States	75.2	+1.7	+2	+9	Production is estimated higher based on increased yield projections for soybeans and peanuts as well as increased area and yield estimates for cottonseed.
Total Foreign	182.1	-0.7	-0	-2	Production is forecast lower due to a decrease in world cottonseed production estimates and reduced Russian sunflowerseed output.
Pakistan	3.5	-0.2	-6	-12	Production is estimated lower based on reduced cottonseed output. Reports of white fly, bowl worm, and aphid damage to cotton have lowered yield prospects.
Brazil	26.7	-0.1	-0	+11	Production is estimated lower based on a reduction in cottonseed planted area. Higher returns for other crops last season induced farmers to switch area away from cotton production.
FSU-12	9.1	-0.7	-7	-19	Production is estimated lower based on reduced cottonseed yield in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and lower sunflowerseed yield in Russia.
Argentina	19.1	NC	NC	-1	Production of total oilseeds is unchanged this month. However within the oilseed complex, the soybean production estimate is reduced by 0.5 million tons which offset an increase of 0.5 million in the sunflowerseed estimate.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	1996/97				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1995/96</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	16.4	+0.2	+1	+5	Production is forecast higher based on a revised production level in Malaysia.
Malaysia	8.6	+0.2	+2	+4	Production is forecast higher based on higher official government estimates for 1995/96. It is projected that output will continue to trend higher, but at a reduced rate of increase.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	<u>1996/97</u>			<u>Change</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1995/96</u>	
	MBALES	MBALES	(%)	(%)	
World Total	87.0	-0.4	-1	-5	Production is estimated lower this month due to a decline in the total foreign category which more than offset an increase in the United States.
United States	18.6	+ 0.4	+ 2	+ 4	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in yield prospects which more than offset a decline in area.
Total Foreign	68.4	-0.8	-1	-7	Production is forecast lower this month mainly due to declines in output for the major foreign exporters which more than offset gains in Australia, India, Egypt, and the African Franc Zone.
Pakistan	7.1	-0.5	-7	-13	Production is forecast lower due to reduced yield. Punjab Province, which produces 80 to 85 percent of the crop, experienced heavy white fly, boll worm, and aphid damage.
Brazil	1.6	-0.3	-16	-11	Production is forecast lower due to a decline in planted area. Cotton producers are faced with high production costs, difficulty securing new financing, high cost of credit, and lack of government support.
Turkey	3.5	-0.2	-5	-9	Production is forecast lower due to a reduction in yield caused by heavy rains in October and less-than-favorable harvest weather throughout the Aegean and Southeast regions.
Greece	1.7	-0.2	-11	-18	Production is forecast lower due to yield reductions caused by less-than-favorable harvest weather throughout the cotton growing area.
Australia	2.7	+ 0.3	+ 10	+ 40	Production is forecast up due to excellent early-season rains and sufficient on-farm and reservoir irrigation supplies.
India	12.2	+ 0.2	+ 2	-0	Production is forecast up due to increased yield as the major producing states in the northern and central zones had an excellent monsoon season with low incidence of insects and disease.
African Franc Zone	3.5	+ 0.2	+ 7	+ 12	Production is forecast up due to increased yields resulting from favorable growing and harvesting conditions.
Egypt	1.6	+ 0.1	+ 7	+ 47	Production is forecast up due to increased yield resulting from favorable weather, increased area, and an effective pest control campaign during the growing season.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	Planted Area				Harvested Area				Yield				Production							
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	Prel.	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	
--Million acres--										--Bushels per acre--										--Million bushels--
All Wheat	70.3	69.1	75.6	61.8	60.9	62.9	37.6	35.8	36.3	36.3	2,321	2,183	2,282	2,282	2,282	2,282	2,282	2,282	2,282	2,282
Winter	49.2	48.7	52.0	41.4	41.0	39.7	40.2	37.7	37.2	37.2	1,662	1,545	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478
Other	21.1	20.4	23.6	20.4	19.9	23.2	33.0	32.0	34.8	34.8	659	638	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804
Soybeans	61.7	62.6	64.3	60.9	61.6	63.4	41.4	35.3	37.0	37.9	2,517	2,177	2,346	2,346	2,346	2,346	2,346	2,346	2,346	2,346
Corn	79.2	71.2	79.6	72.9	65.0	73.3	138.6	113.5	123.0	126.5	10,103	7,374	9,012	9,012	9,012	9,012	9,012	9,012	9,012	9,012
Sorghum	9.8	9.5	13.3	8.9	8.3	12.0	72.8	55.6	66.4	68.4	649	460	797	797	797	797	797	797	797	797
Barley	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.8	56.2	57.3	58.5	58.5	375	360	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
Oats	6.6	6.3	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.7	57.1	54.7	57.8	57.8	229	162	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
--Pounds per acre--										--Million CWT--										--Million CWT--
Rice	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	5,964	5,621	6,053	5,981	197.8	173.9	176.1	176.1	176.1	176.1	176.1	176.1	176.1	176.1
All Cotton	13.7	16.9	14.2	13.3	16.0	12.8	708	537	673	698	19.7	17.9	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2

November 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia			South America			Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	Europe Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo- nesia	Paki- stan	Thai- land	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
---Million metric tons---																			
<u>Wheat</u>																			
1994/95	524.8	461.6	63.2	23.1	3.5	84.5	0.8	34.0	59.9	99.3	59.8	0.0	15.2	0.0	11.3	2.2	8.9	1.8	14.7
1995/96 prel.	536.9	477.5	59.4	25.0	3.5	86.2	1.3	35.0	58.9	102.2	65.5	0.0	17.0	0.0	9.2	1.5	17.0	2.0	15.5
1996/97 proj.																			37.8
Oct.	581.0	518.9	62.1	29.8	3.2	98.7	2.2	26.6	66.2	109.0	66.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	14.0	3.0	20.0	2.4	16.5
Nov.	579.1	517.0	62.1	29.8	3.2	98.7	2.2	26.4	66.2	109.0	62.6	0.0	17.0	0.0	14.5	3.0	21.0	2.5	16.5
<u>Coarse Grains</u>																			44.5
1994/95	868.4	583.5	284.9	23.4	20.6	86.5	2.4	46.9	79.2	113.7	30.1	5.5	1.9	4.0	13.4	37.8	5.0	5.4	8.9
1995/96 prel.	794.6	585.1	209.4	24.1	21.0	88.3	2.9	52.0	57.5	124.4	29.7	6.2	1.8	3.9	13.7	32.4	9.1	11.0	11.0
1996/97 proj.																			96.1
Oct.	873.5	613.2	260.3	28.4	22.0	103.4	3.7	48.2	52.6	131.1	33.6	5.5	1.9	4.4	15.4	33.8	8.4	10.2	10.4
Nov.	883.6	616.3	267.3	28.4	23.0	103.4	3.7	48.4	52.6	131.1	33.6	6.0	1.9	4.4	16.4	33.8	8.8	10.1	10.4
<u>Rice (Milled)</u>																			100.2
1994/95	365.6	359.1	6.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	123.2	81.2	32.3	3.4	14.1	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2
1995/96 prel.	370.4	364.7	5.7	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	129.7	79.5	32.7	3.8	14.4	0.6	6.7	0.8	0.0	0.2
1996/97 proj.																			92.7
Oct.	376.1	370.4	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	130.0	82.0	34.0	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.3
Nov.	378.7	373.0	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	132.0	82.0	33.5	3.8	14.2	0.6	7.0	1.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Total Grains 1/</u>																			95.8
1994/95	1758.8	1404.2	354.6	46.5	24.3	172.3	3.2	80.9	140.1	336.1	171.1	37.8	20.5	18.1	25.3	47.3	14.7	7.2	23.7
1995/96 prel.	1701.8	1427.3	274.5	49.2	24.6	177.0	4.2	87.1	117.4	356.3	174.6	38.9	22.6	18.3	23.5	40.5	26.9	12.9	26.7
1996/97 proj.																			226.6
Oct.	1830.7	1502.5	328.1	58.2	25.4	203.6	5.9	74.8	119.7	370.1	181.6	39.5	22.7	18.6	30.0	27.0	29.3	12.6	27.2
Nov.	1841.3	1506.2	335.1	58.2	26.4	203.6	5.9	74.8	119.7	372.1	178.2	39.5	22.7	18.6	31.5	24.0	30.8	12.6	27.2
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u>																			260.3
1994/95	260.6	180.9	79.7	9.6	0.8	12.7	0.1	4.1	8.7	42.2	23.2	2.5	3.2	0.6	19.4	27.0	1.0	0.7	1.7
1995/96 prel.	255.6	186.5	69.1	8.8	0.6	13.2	0.1	5.3	11.3	43.2	24.7	2.6	4.0	0.6	19.3	24.0	1.4	1.1	2.1
1996/97 proj.																			24.3
Oct.	256.3	182.9	73.5	7.2	0.7	12.6	0.1	4.8	9.8	40.0	25.0	2.6	3.7	0.6	19.1	26.9	1.6	0.9	2.0
Nov.	257.3	182.1	75.2	7.2	0.7	12.5	0.1	4.8	9.1	40.0	25.1	2.6	3.5	0.6	19.1	26.7	1.7	0.9	1.9
<u>Cotton</u>																			25.4
1994/95	85.5	65.9	19.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.9	10.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	0.1	2.9
1995/96 prel.	91.6	73.7	17.9	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	21.9	12.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.2	3.8
1996/97 proj.																			10.3
Oct.	87.5	69.3	18.2	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	17.5	12.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.2	3.7
Nov.	87.0	68.4	18.6	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	17.5	12.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.0	1.6	2.7	0.2	3.5
																		10.7	
																		10.7	

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed for individual countries. Copra and palm kernel are added to world totals.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	MMT	
	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	Percent
Million metric tons												
World	215.20	219.74	230.65	230.71	24.44	2.44	2.52	2.51	524.80	536.88	581.01	579.06
United States	25.00	24.66	25.44	25.44	2.53	2.41	2.44	2.44	63.17	59.40	62.10	62.10
Total Foreign	190.20	195.07	205.21	205.27	2.43	2.45	2.53	2.52	461.63	477.48	518.91	516.96
Major Exporters	39.73	41.88	47.78	47.78	3.22	3.28	3.40	3.43	127.87	137.37	162.45	163.95
European Union	15.79	16.13	17.08	17.08	5.36	5.34	5.78	5.78	84.54	86.16	98.65	98.65
France	4.58	4.75	5.00	5.00	6.67	6.50	7.10	7.10	30.55	30.86	35.50	35.50
United Kingdom	1.81	1.86	1.95	1.95	7.35	7.71	8.10	8.10	13.31	14.30	15.80	15.80
Germany	2.44	2.58	2.60	2.60	6.77	6.89	7.27	7.27	16.48	17.76	18.90	18.90
Canada	10.84	11.25	13.00	13.00	2.13	2.22	2.29	2.29	23.12	25.04	29.80	29.80
Australia	8.00	9.72	11.10	11.10	1.11	1.75	1.80	1.89	8.90	16.98	20.00	21.00
Argentina	5.10	4.78	6.60	6.60	2.22	1.92	2.12	2.20	11.30	9.20	14.00	14.50
Major Importers	86.83	88.02	92.29	92.45	2.37	2.33	2.35	2.35	205.78	204.73	217.17	216.97
China	28.98	28.86	29.50	29.50	3.43	3.54	3.69	3.69	99.30	102.22	109.00	109.00
FSU-12	42.22	45.31	47.70	47.70	1.42	1.42	1.30	1.39	59.90	58.92	66.16	66.16
Russia	22.18	23.91	25.00	25.00	1.45	1.26	1.40	1.40	32.10	30.10	35.00	35.00
Ukraine	4.51	5.48	6.25	6.25	3.07	2.97	2.32	2.32	13.86	16.27	14.50	14.50
Kazakhstan	12.62	12.55	12.60	12.60	0.72	0.52	0.79	0.79	9.05	6.49	10.00	10.00
Baltic States	0.41	0.44	0.50	0.50	1.97	1.93	2.32	2.32	0.81	0.86	1.15	1.15
Eastern Europe	10.07	9.71	8.67	8.73	3.37	3.60	3.06	3.02	33.96	34.99	26.56	26.36
Poland	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.46	3.18	3.60	3.50	3.41	7.66	8.66	8.40	8.40
Romania	2.42	2.42	1.80	2.56	3.18	1.83	1.78	1.78	6.19	7.70	3.30	3.20
Egypt	0.73	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.62	5.28	5.40	5.40	4.10	5.10	5.40	5.40
Morocco	3.05	1.70	3.22	1.81	0.65	1.83	5.52	1.10	5.90	5.90	0.00	0.00
Brazil	1.37	1.03	1.70	1.80	1.60	1.49	1.76	1.67	2.19	1.54	3.00	3.00
Other Foreign	63.65	65.17	65.15	65.05	2.01	2.08	2.14	2.09	127.99	135.38	139.29	136.04
India	25.10	25.60	25.10	25.10	2.38	2.56	2.63	2.49	59.84	65.47	66.00	62.62
Turkey	8.60	8.55	8.45	8.45	1.71	1.81	1.95	1.95	14.70	15.50	16.50	16.50
Pakistan	8.03	8.17	8.32	8.32	1.89	2.08	2.04	2.04	15.21	17.00	17.00	17.00
Mexico	0.97	0.87	0.80	0.80	4.30	3.98	4.00	4.00	4.15	3.46	3.20	3.20
Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.47	0.27	0.47	4.47	4.30	4.53	4.53	2.68	2.00	1.20	1.20
South Africa	1.04	1.36	1.40	1.30	1.77	1.43	1.71	1.71	1.92	1.83	2.50	2.50
Others	19.32	20.15	20.81	20.82	1.53	1.49	1.58	1.59	29.57	30.00	32.99	33.02

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95		1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	
	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	320.23	309.98	316.40	317.34	2.71	2.56	2.78	2.78	868.42	794.55	883.60	10.09
United States	37.59	33.55	38.48	38.48	7.58	6.24	6.76	6.95	284.89	209.44	260.28	7.03
Total Foreign	282.64	276.43	277.92	278.86	2.06	2.12	2.21	2.21	583.53	585.12	613.23	3.06
Major Exporters	19.83	21.43	23.02	23.19	2.58	2.88	2.90	2.94	51.21	61.82	66.83	1.35
Canada	6.96	6.97	8.28	8.28	3.36	3.46	3.43	3.43	23.39	24.12	28.41	0.00
Argentina	3.51	3.83	4.12	4.32	3.82	3.58	3.75	3.80	13.40	13.71	15.42	1.00
Australia	4.07	5.02	4.84	4.82	1.23	1.81	1.74	1.83	5.02	9.10	8.84	0.40
South Africa	3.94	4.32	4.38	4.37	1.37	2.54	2.33	2.32	5.40	10.99	10.18	0.13
Thailand	1.36	1.30	1.41	1.41	2.94	3.00	3.12	3.12	4.00	3.90	4.40	0.40
Major Importers	95.63	89.24	85.20	85.56	2.48	2.49	2.71	2.71	237.28	222.59	230.50	231.71
FSU-12	48.93	43.80	38.67	38.67	1.62	1.31	1.36	1.36	79.23	57.54	52.59	0.00
Russia	30.15	27.21	24.95	24.95	1.50	1.13	1.29	1.29	45.10	30.70	32.10	0.00
Ukraine	7.00	6.90	5.83	5.83	2.65	2.26	2.26	1.70	18.53	15.61	9.93	0.00
Kazakhstan	7.67	5.81	4.15	4.15	0.89	0.51	0.59	0.59	6.86	2.99	2.45	0.00
Baltic States	1.51	1.29	1.21	1.21	1.73	1.64	2.17	2.17	2.60	2.11	2.63	0.00
European Union	18.70	18.46	19.64	19.64	4.62	4.78	5.26	5.26	86.46	88.26	103.42	0.00
Germany	3.80	3.95	4.14	4.14	5.22	5.60	5.52	5.52	19.85	22.10	22.85	0.00
France	3.47	3.42	3.69	3.69	6.40	6.41	6.90	6.90	22.17	21.92	25.43	0.00
Eastern Europe	16.74	16.31	16.19	16.20	2.80	3.19	2.98	2.99	46.85	52.04	48.38	0.15
Poland	6.08	6.17	6.13	6.17	2.32	2.79	2.63	2.60	14.12	17.24	16.10	16.05
Romania	4.12	3.96	4.08	4.05	2.58	3.05	2.65	2.71	10.64	12.08	10.81	0.17
Czech Rep.	0.86	0.72	0.81	0.81	3.72	3.73	3.55	3.55	3.21	2.70	2.86	0.00
Mexico	9.37	9.00	9.10	9.45	2.20	2.33	2.42	2.43	20.61	21.00	22.00	23.00
Other W. Europe	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	3.89	4.26	4.33	4.46	1.54	1.63	1.69	0.06
Other Foreign	167.19	165.76	169.71	170.11	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.86	295.05	300.72	315.90	0.50
China	25.89	27.25	27.90	27.90	4.39	4.57	4.70	4.70	113.68	124.42	131.05	0.00
India	34.19	32.85	34.10	34.10	0.88	0.90	0.99	0.99	30.08	29.68	33.60	0.00
Brazil	14.74	13.95	14.61	14.61	2.56	2.32	2.32	2.32	37.76	32.35	33.83	0.00
Turkey	4.41	4.47	4.78	4.78	2.01	2.09	2.18	2.18	8.88	9.36	10.43	0.00
Indonesia	3.11	3.65	3.10	3.50	1.77	1.70	1.77	1.71	5.50	6.20	5.50	6.00
Philippines	2.97	2.76	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.59	1.59	4.53	4.30	4.30	0.00
Others	81.88	80.83	82.52	82.52	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.18	94.62	94.41	97.18	0.00

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.	1995/96	Prel.	1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	1996/97 Proj.	MMT
	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	Nov.	Percent
Million hectares								
World	134.33	133.13	138.68	139.48	4.17	3.85	4.05	4.10
United States	29.50	26.30	29.65	29.65	8.70	7.12	7.72	7.94
Total Foreign	104.84	106.83	109.03	109.83	2.89	3.05	3.06	3.06
Major Exporters	6.65	7.04	7.65	7.85	2.94	3.49	3.42	3.46
Argentina	2.50	2.60	3.00	3.20	4.36	4.10	4.17	4.22
South Africa	2.95	3.30	3.40	3.40	1.64	3.09	2.79	2.79
Thailand	1.20	1.14	1.25	1.25	3.17	3.25	3.36	3.36
Major Importers	20.80	20.21	20.68	20.88	3.49	3.85	3.87	72.67
Eastern Europe	7.07	6.95	7.09	7.09	3.21	3.65	3.41	22.72
Romania	3.00	3.12	3.30	3.30	2.84	3.18	2.73	2.88
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	3.57	3.95	3.67	3.67
European Union	3.72	3.69	4.09	4.09	7.61	7.85	8.28	8.28
France	1.64	1.62	1.75	1.75	7.72	7.61	8.00	12.64
Italy	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.98	0.98
Mexico	8.02	7.00	7.30	7.50	2.12	2.29	2.33	2.33
FSU-12	1.88	2.47	2.10	2.10	2.14	2.84	1.95	1.95
Russia	0.52	0.64	0.70	0.70	1.72	2.64	1.43	1.43
Ukraine	0.65	1.16	0.70	0.70	2.36	2.92	2.14	2.14
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.67	9.20	8.57	8.57
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.44	4.13	4.13	4.13
Other Foreign	77.39	79.58	80.70	81.10	2.72	2.81	2.82	2.81
China	21.15	22.77	23.50	23.50	4.69	4.92	4.98	99.28
Brazil	14.19	13.39	14.00	14.00	2.61	2.36	2.36	36.98
India	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.15	1.50	1.61	1.63	9.12
Canada	0.96	1.00	1.05	1.05	7.37	7.25	6.67	7.04
Indonesia	3.11	3.65	3.10	3.50	1.77	1.70	1.77	1.71
Philippines	2.97	2.76	2.70	2.70	1.53	1.56	1.59	4.53
Egypt	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	6.38	6.47	6.52	5.65
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.55	1.40	1.40	0.64	1.68	1.43	0.89
Others	26.63	27.48	27.91	27.91	1.57	1.60	1.53	41.75

TABLE 6
Barley Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95		1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	
	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	73.21	68.72	66.13	66.03	2.19	2.06	2.34	2.34	160.59	141.64	154.59	154.63
United States	2.70	2.54	2.75	2.75	3.03	3.08	3.15	3.15	8.16	7.83	8.64	8.64
Total Foreign	70.51	66.18	63.38	63.28	2.16	2.02	2.30	2.31	152.42	133.81	145.95	145.99
Metric tons per hectare												
European Union	10.97	10.78	11.42	11.42	3.98	4.06	4.62	4.62	43.69	43.74	52.74	52.74
Denmark	0.71	0.72	0.79	0.79	4.89	5.40	5.32	5.32	3.45	3.86	4.20	4.20
France	1.41	1.39	1.50	1.50	5.44	5.56	6.33	6.33	7.65	7.74	9.50	9.50
Germany	2.07	2.11	2.25	2.25	5.27	5.64	5.33	5.33	10.90	11.89	12.00	12.00
Italy	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.74	3.65	3.85	3.85	1.47	1.43	1.50	1.50
Spain	3.60	3.30	3.50	3.50	2.11	1.58	3.00	3.00	7.60	5.20	10.50	10.50
United Kingdom	1.11	1.20	1.25	1.25	5.38	5.71	6.24	6.24	5.95	6.83	7.80	7.80
FSU-12	29.66	25.87	20.23	20.23	1.73	1.22	1.37	1.37	51.18	31.60	27.63	27.63
Russia	16.40	14.71	11.50	11.50	1.65	1.07	1.35	1.35	27.00	15.80	15.50	15.50
Ukraine	5.09	4.41	3.75	3.75	2.85	2.18	1.73	1.73	14.51	9.63	6.50	6.50
Kazakhstan	6.05	4.79	3.20	3.20	0.84	0.50	0.55	0.55	5.10	2.41	1.75	1.75
Baltic States	1.06	0.89	0.77	0.77	1.80	1.64	2.20	2.20	1.91	1.47	1.70	1.70
Eastern Europe	3.73	3.41	3.34	3.34	2.94	3.30	2.96	2.91	11.00	11.25	9.88	9.72
Poland	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.10	2.60	3.13	3.00	3.00	2.69	3.28	3.30	3.30
Czech Rep.	0.68	0.56	0.65	0.65	3.80	3.84	3.54	3.54	2.58	2.14	2.30	2.30
Romania	0.76	0.57	0.50	0.50	2.12	2.98	2.60	2.28	1.61	1.70	1.30	1.14
Canada	4.09	4.37	5.07	5.07	2.86	2.99	3.16	3.16	11.69	13.04	16.00	16.00
Other W. Europe	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	3.60	3.94	3.91	4.11	0.86	0.93	0.90	0.95
Norway	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.85	3.29	3.43	3.69	0.51	0.58	0.60
Turkey	3.50	3.55	3.75	3.75	1.86	1.94	2.00	2.00	6.50	6.90	7.50	7.50
Australia	2.50	3.20	3.40	3.30	1.12	1.72	1.71	1.82	2.79	5.50	5.80	6.00
China	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.17	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.80	4.00	4.00	4.00
Morocco	2.58	1.30	2.43	2.43	1.44	0.46	1.56	1.56	3.72	0.60	3.80	3.80
India	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.67	1.86	1.88	1.88	1.31	1.58	1.60	1.60
Others	10.18	10.53	10.70	10.70	1.37	1.26	1.35	1.34	13.97	13.22	14.40	14.36

TABLE 7
Oats Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95		1996/97 Proj.		1996/97 Proj.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month	
	Prel.	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent
Million hectares										
World	19.83	18.33	18.27	18.32	1.67	1.57	1.73	33.14	28.69	31.62
United States	1.62	1.20	1.09	1.09	2.05	1.96	2.07	3.32	2.35	2.25
Total Foreign	18.21	17.13	17.19	17.24	1.64	1.54	1.71	29.82	26.34	29.40
FSU-12	9.97	9.34	8.89	8.89	1.39	1.14	1.27	13.85	10.69	11.33
Russia	8.33	7.93	7.60	7.60	1.28	1.08	1.25	10.70	8.60	9.50
Ukraine	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.53	2.30	1.99	1.51	1.39	1.12	0.80
Belarus	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.30	2.29	2.12	2.33	0.83	0.70	0.70
Baltic States	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.35	1.74	1.97	0.22	0.23	0.30
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	2.51	2.88	2.96	1.81	1.94	2.17	4.89	4.88	6.22
Canada	1.49	1.20	1.77	1.77	2.44	2.38	2.54	3.64	2.86	4.50
Australia	0.94	1.04	0.86	0.94	0.96	1.62	1.63	1.70	0.90	1.40
Argentina	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	1.27	1.27	1.26	0.35	0.35	0.32
Other Foreign	5.71	5.48	5.61	5.58	2.10	2.13	2.28	2.26	12.02	11.64
China	0.50	0.54	0.55	0.55	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18	0.60	0.64
European Union	2.06	1.83	1.92	1.92	3.09	3.19	3.47	3.47	6.36	5.84
France	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.20	4.16	4.14	4.14	0.68	0.62
Germany	0.39	0.31	0.30	0.30	4.24	4.60	5.33	5.33	1.66	1.42
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.47	2.26	2.31	2.31	0.36	0.31
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	3.45	3.33	3.57	3.57	1.15	1.10
Sweden	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.28	3.07	3.47	4.04	4.04	0.99	0.95
Eastern Europe	1.28	1.14	1.18	1.15	1.91	2.23	2.22	2.13	2.43	2.53
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.28	3.12	3.33	3.33	0.22	0.19
Poland	0.62	0.60	0.63	0.63	2.01	2.51	2.40	2.40	1.24	1.50
Yugoslavia	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.67	1.67	1.85	1.85	0.20	0.24
Norway	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.01	3.80	4.11	4.18	0.30	0.35
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.00	1.83	1.72	1.72	0.30	0.28
Others	1.29	1.39	1.38	1.38	0.68	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.88	0.91

TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production										
	1994/95		1995/96		1996/97 Proj.		1996/97 Proj.										
	Prel.	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	From last year				
Million hectares																	
World	10.79	10.13	11.12	11.12	2.03	2.17	1.98	1.98	21.88	21.94	22.00	21.98	0.00	0.04	0.20		
United States	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.14	1.75	1.64	1.64	1.64	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.00	-0.03	-10.55		
Total Foreign	10.62	9.97	10.98	10.98	2.03	2.17	1.98	1.98	21.60	21.68	21.77	21.75	-0.01	-0.07	0.32		
FSU-12	5.88	5.03	6.22	6.22	1.59	1.48	1.39	1.39	9.38	7.46	8.66	8.66	0.00	1.20	16.11		
Russia	3.89	3.23	4.40	4.40	1.54	1.27	1.25	1.25	6.00	4.10	5.50	5.50	0.00	1.40	34.15		
Ukraine	0.48	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.98	2.00	1.45	1.45	0.94	1.21	0.90	0.90	0.00	-0.31	-25.50		
Belarus	1.01	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.92	2.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.10	5.00		
Baltic States	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.29	1.67	1.57	2.20	2.20	0.47	0.42	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.21	50.00		
Metric tons per hectare																	
Major Exporter																	
Canada	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.18	2.13	1.91	1.86	1.86	0.40	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.01	4.84		
Other Foreign	4.27	4.52	4.30	4.30	2.66	2.99	2.82	2.82	11.35	13.49	12.15	12.14	-0.02	-0.12	-1.36	-10.06	
Eastern Europe	2.71	2.78	2.64	2.64	2.21	2.50	2.29	2.29	6.00	6.93	6.06	6.04	-0.01	-0.25	-0.89	-12.89	
Hungary	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	2.22	2.13	1.43	1.43	0.20	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-41.18	
Poland	2.44	2.45	2.40	2.40	2.18	2.56	2.29	2.29	5.30	6.29	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	-0.79	-12.53	
Czech Rep.	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	3.51	3.32	3.54	3.54	3.31	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.22	-0.02	-6.52	-0.05	-17.94
European Union	1.24	1.41	1.33	1.33	3.99	4.35	4.27	4.27	4.94	6.15	5.69	5.69	0.00	0.00	-0.46	-7.42	
Denmark	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	4.22	5.00	4.74	4.74	0.38	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-26.00	
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.96	4.13	3.80	3.80	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.04	
Germany	0.72	0.86	0.80	0.80	4.77	5.25	5.19	5.19	3.45	4.52	4.15	4.15	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-8.21	
Spain	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.09	1.56	1.56	0.22	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	43.68	
Austria	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.14	4.08	3.73	3.73	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-10.83	
Sweden	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	4.50	4.51	5.00	5.00	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-21.18	
Turkey	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.47	1.42	1.39	1.39	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.96	
Others	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.03	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.29	

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95		1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	
	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												Million metric tons
World	40.96	40.30	41.71	41.86	1.41	1.35	1.55	1.57	57.89	54.51	64.79	65.89
United States	3.61	3.35	4.86	4.86	4.57	3.49	4.17	4.29	16.49	11.69	20.24	20.84
Total Foreign	37.35	36.95	36.86	37.01	1.11	1.16	1.21	1.22	41.40	42.81	44.55	45.05
India	12.80	12.30	12.60	12.60	0.72	0.79	0.87	0.87	9.20	9.70	11.00	11.00
China	1.37	1.22	1.20	1.20	4.60	3.91	4.75	4.75	6.30	4.76	5.70	5.70
Mexico	1.00	1.70	1.50	1.65	3.00	2.65	3.00	3.03	3.00	4.50	4.50	5.00
Nigeria	6.50	6.40	6.45	6.45	1.00	1.06	1.05	1.05	6.50	6.80	6.80	6.80
Sudan	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.75	3.70	2.80	3.00	3.00
Argentina	0.47	0.63	0.55	0.55	3.53	3.32	3.64	3.64	1.65	2.10	2.00	2.00
Australia	0.50	0.65	0.45	0.45	2.02	2.38	2.00	2.00	1.02	1.56	0.90	0.90
Ethiopia	1.13	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.32	1.28	1.28	1.35	1.55	1.50	1.50
Colombia	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.09	3.10	3.19	3.19	0.56	0.54	0.58	0.58
Venezuela	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.33	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Egypt	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	4.63	5.24	5.00	5.00	0.76	0.78	0.75	0.75
Yemen	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.45
Tanzania	0.60	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.14	1.14	0.45	0.84	0.80	0.80
Niger	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.31	0.30	0.30
South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.68	2.56	2.50	2.50	0.24	0.45	0.38	0.38
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Others	5.44	5.40	5.47	5.47	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	5.41	5.25	5.47	5.47

TABLE 10
Rice Area, Yield, and Production
 World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	1994/95		1995/96		1996/97 Proj.		Prel. 1996/97 Proj.		1996/97 Proj.		1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	MMT	Percent	
	Prel.	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	From last year		
Metric tons per hectare																
World	148.00	148.22	148.38	148.70	3.66	3.71	3.76	3.78	365.60	370.41	376.15	378.65	2.51	0.67	8.25	
United States	1.34	1.25	1.18	1.18	6.68	6.30	6.79	6.71	6.55	5.68	5.75	5.68	-0.07	-1.20	0.00	
Total Foreign	146.66	146.97	147.20	147.52	3.63	3.68	3.74	3.75	359.05	364.73	370.40	372.97	2.58	0.70	8.24	
Major Exporters	23.50	23.87	23.75	23.75	2.88	2.98	3.04	3.04	43.45	45.60	46.24	46.24	0.00	0.00	0.64	
Vietnam	6.68	6.83	6.85	6.85	3.77	3.86	3.94	3.94	16.60	17.40	17.80	17.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	
Thailand	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.20	2.33	2.36	2.34	2.34	14.12	14.40	14.20	14.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	
Burma	5.52	5.70	5.70	5.70	2.90	3.02	3.16	3.16	9.28	10.00	10.44	10.44	0.00	0.00	0.44	
Pakistan	2.11	2.09	2.00	2.00	2.45	2.73	2.85	2.85	3.45	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Major Importers	15.98	15.93	16.14	16.24	4.07	4.09	4.20	4.13	43.38	43.37	45.28	44.78	-0.50	-1.10	1.41	
Indonesia	11.44	11.40	11.50	11.60	4.35	4.41	4.55	4.44	32.33	32.70	34.00	33.50	-0.50	-1.47	0.80	
South Korea	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.06	6.25	6.05	6.48	6.48	5.06	4.69	5.08	5.08	0.00	0.00	0.39	
European Union	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.41	5.63	5.59	6.10	6.10	1.30	1.23	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.33	
Iran	0.62	0.62	0.65	0.65	4.36	4.36	4.39	4.39	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	
Nigeria	1.67	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.20	2.22	1.96	1.96	2.20	2.26	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.26	
Other Foreign	107.19	107.17	107.31	107.54	3.97	4.03	4.07	4.10	272.22	275.76	278.88	281.96	3.08	1.10	6.19	
China	30.17	30.70	30.70	30.70	5.83	6.03	6.05	6.14	123.15	129.65	130.00	132.00	2.00	1.54	2.35	
India	42.50	42.30	42.50	42.50	2.86	2.82	2.89	2.89	81.16	79.46	82.00	82.00	0.00	0.00	2.54	
Bangladesh	9.92	9.95	9.95	9.95	2.55	2.67	2.71	2.71	16.83	17.69	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	
Japan	2.21	2.12	2.00	1.97	6.77	6.34	6.32	6.56	10.90	9.78	9.20	9.40	0.20	2.17	-3.90	
Brazil	4.24	3.91	4.20	4.20	2.57	2.50	2.45	2.45	7.40	6.65	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	
Philippines	3.67	3.92	3.95	3.95	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.84	6.81	7.26	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	
Egypt	0.58	0.42	0.42	0.42	7.94	8.06	9.60	9.60	2.83	2.10	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	
Taiwan	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.63	5.67	5.67	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.07
FSU-12	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	2.87	2.82	2.84	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Russia	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.83	2.70	2.69	2.69	0.35	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05
Australia	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16	8.88	7.68	8.45	8.57	0.81	0.82	0.90	0.95	0.05	5.56	0.13	
Others	12.87	12.83	12.54	12.79	2.81	2.75	2.82	2.87	19.81	19.91	19.48	20.30	0.82	4.24	0.39	

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		1994/95		1995/96		1994/95		Yield		1996/97		1996/97 Proj.		Production		Change in Production				
	Prel.	1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Prel.	1995/96	Prel.	1994/95	Metric tons per hectare	1996/97	Oct.	Nov.	Prel.	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent	
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	260.60	255.56	256.33	257.33	1.00	0.39	1.77	0.69	0.69	-2.32	-0.39	-4.32	-2.32
Total Foreign 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180.88	186.46	182.86	182.14	-0.72	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39	-2.58	0.00	0.13	2.58
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.47	5.01	5.14	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.01	1.01	0.24	5.01
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.54	4.77	4.96	5.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.58	0.24	0.24	2.58
Major Oilseeds 2/	155.54	161.14	158.20	158.16	1.61	1.53	1.56	1.56	250.59	245.78	246.23	247.19	0.95	0.39	1.41	0.57	0.57	5.01	1.01	0.24	5.01
United States 2/	32.20	33.57	32.73	32.65	2.48	2.06	2.24	2.30	79.72	69.10	73.47	75.19	1.72	2.34	6.09	8.82	8.82	2.58	2.34	6.09	8.82
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	123.34	127.58	125.46	125.51	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.37	170.87	176.69	172.77	172.00	-0.77	-0.44	-0.44	-0.44	-0.44	2.58	4.69	4.69	-2.65
South America	24.68	24.98	25.60	25.51	2.04	1.90	1.97	1.97	50.32	47.38	50.47	50.33	-0.14	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	6.23	2.95	2.95	6.23
Brazil	13.00	12.23	13.42	13.18	2.08	1.96	2.00	2.03	27.02	24.01	26.85	26.74	-0.11	-0.41	-0.41	-0.41	-0.41	11.37	2.73	2.73	11.37
Argentina	9.36	10.32	9.60	9.80	2.08	1.87	1.99	1.95	19.43	19.28	19.11	19.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	-0.17	-0.17	-0.89
Paraguay	1.42	1.44	1.49	1.44	1.72	1.76	1.82	1.86	2.44	2.54	2.71	2.68	-0.03	-1.25	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	5.31	0.00	0.00	5.31
China	25.12	25.06	24.00	24.00	1.68	1.72	1.67	1.67	42.25	43.15	40.04	40.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20	3.11	3.11	7.20
India	27.98	29.83	29.90	29.90	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.84	23.24	24.70	25.02	25.10	0.08	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.62	0.00	0.00	1.62
European Union	6.43	5.98	5.77	5.77	1.97	2.20	2.18	2.17	12.70	13.19	12.55	12.53	-0.02	-0.20	-0.66	-0.66	-0.66	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
France	1.83	1.92	1.88	1.88	2.25	2.25	2.65	2.65	4.11	4.86	4.98	4.98	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.47	0.00	0.00	2.47
Italy	0.43	0.47	0.56	0.56	2.75	2.60	2.68	2.68	1.18	1.22	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.28	23.13	0.00	0.00	23.13
Germany	1.26	1.04	0.89	0.89	2.51	3.13	2.36	2.36	3.15	3.27	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17	35.70	0.00	0.00	35.70
Spain	1.35	1.09	1.15	1.15	0.83	0.63	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.11	0.68	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.63	92.23	0.00	0.00	92.23
United Kingdom	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	17.29	0.00	0.00	17.29
FSU-12	8.96	10.09	9.88	9.86	0.97	1.12	0.99	0.92	8.68	11.28	9.79	9.12	-0.67	-6.88	-2.16	-2.16	-2.16	19.16	0.00	0.00	19.16
Russia	3.84	4.86	4.75	4.75	0.81	0.95	0.82	0.73	3.10	4.62	3.88	3.48	-0.40	-10.31	-1.13	-1.13	-1.13	24.59	0.00	0.00	24.59
Ukraine	1.85	2.04	1.94	1.94	0.88	1.42	1.05	1.05	1.62	2.90	2.03	2.03	0.00	0.00	-0.86	-0.86	-0.86	29.82	0.00	0.00	29.82
Uzbekistan	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.57	1.47	1.53	1.47	2.40	2.40	2.20	2.20	-0.10	-4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.19	1.22	1.33	0.97	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.44	-0.17	-27.50	-0.12	-0.12	-0.12	20.91	0.00	0.00	20.91
Canada	6.66	6.14	4.64	4.64	1.44	1.43	1.56	1.56	9.60	8.80	7.25	7.25	0.00	0.00	1.55	1.55	1.55	17.62	0.00	0.00	17.62
Indonesia	2.10	2.14	2.14	2.14	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.22	2.49	2.49	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39
Pakistan	3.12	3.51	3.67	3.67	1.01	1.14	1.02	0.96	3.15	4.00	3.74	3.52	-0.22	-5.88	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48	11.90	0.00	0.00	11.90
Eastern Europe	2.52	3.10	2.96	3.02	1.61	1.70	1.62	1.59	4.06	5.28	4.78	4.80	0.01	0.31	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48	35.41	0.00	0.00	35.41
Poland	0.37	0.61	0.28	0.28	2.25	2.04	2.04	2.04	1.36	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.91	-0.91	-0.91	66.94	0.00	0.00	66.94
Romania	0.65	0.79	0.99	0.99	1.33	1.32	1.37	1.37	0.86	1.04	1.36	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.32	30.61	0.00	0.00	30.61
Hungary	0.45	0.53	0.53	0.58	1.60	1.48	2.02	1.83	0.72	0.79	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.28	9.12	0.00	0.00	9.12
Turkey	1.21	1.44	1.34	1.39	1.49	1.49	1.51	1.45	1.68	2.15	2.01	1.95	-0.07	-3.23	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	9.23	0.00	0.00	9.23
Philippines	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.77	0.00	0.00	3.77
Mexico	0.50	0.45	0.51	0.51	1.44	1.39	0.81	0.81	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	9.58	0.00	0.00	9.58
Others	14.02	14.79	15.00	15.10	0.84	0.91	0.92	0.93	11.84	13.47	13.73	14.00	0.27	0.27	0.52	0.52	0.52	3.90	0.00	0.00	3.90

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production				
	1994/95		1995/96		1996/97 Proj.		1996/97 Proj.		1996/97 Proj.		1995/96		1994/95		From last month		
	Prel.	1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	Prel.	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	From last year		
Million hectares																	
World	62.17	61.50	63.59	63.58	2.22	2.02	2.09	2.10	137.77	124.32	132.71	133.73	1.02	0.77	9.41	7.57	
United States	24.63	24.94	25.67	25.67	2.78	2.38	2.49	2.55	68.49	59.24	63.85	65.39	1.53	2.40	6.14	10.37	
Total Foreign	37.54	36.57	37.92	37.91	1.85	1.78	1.82	1.80	69.27	65.08	68.85	68.34	0.51	-0.74	3.26	5.02	
Metric tons per hectare																	
Major Exporters	18.48	18.08	19.40	19.40	2.21	2.11	2.16	2.14	40.75	38.14	42.00	41.50	-0.50	-1.19	3.36	8.81	
Brazil	11.68	11.00	12.20	12.20	2.22	2.11	2.13	2.13	25.90	23.20	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	12.07	
Argentina	5.70	5.98	6.00	6.00	2.22	2.11	2.25	2.17	12.65	12.64	13.50	13.00	-0.50	-3.70	0.36	2.85	
Paraguay	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	2.00	2.09	2.08	2.08	2.20	2.30	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	8.70	
Million metric tons																	
Other Foreign	19.06	18.49	18.52	18.51	1.50	1.46	1.45	1.45	28.52	26.94	26.85	26.84	-0.01	-0.04	-0.10	-0.36	
China	9.22	8.13	8.00	8.00	1.73	1.66	1.66	1.66	16.00	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.48	
India	3.99	4.81	4.70	4.70	0.83	0.93	0.89	0.89	3.30	4.47	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	-0.27	-6.04	
Canada	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.88	2.75	2.78	2.47	2.47	2.25	2.29	2.17	2.17	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-5.36	
Indonesia	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Eastern Europe	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21	1.56	1.70	1.64	1.64	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.17	
European Union	0.35	0.29	0.33	0.33	2.93	3.23	3.31	3.31	1.03	0.94	1.09	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.15	16.08	
FSU-12	0.66	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.74	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.49	0.36	0.42	0.41	-0.01	-2.39	0.05	13.93	
Russia	0.58	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.73	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.42	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.06	20.69
Ukraine	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.70	1.30	0.80	0.80	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-33.33	
Mexico	0.29	0.14	0.13	0.13	1.82	1.40	1.21	1.21	0.52	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-14.74	
Thailand	0.34	0.28	0.32	0.32	1.32	1.30	1.25	1.25	0.45	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.70	
North Korea	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.21	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-27.36	
Japan	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.62	1.72	1.71	1.71	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
Bolivia	0.39	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.06	2.02	2.15	2.15	0.81	0.90	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.28	30.56
South Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.52	1.60	1.60	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Others	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.81	1.34	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.04	1.13	1.22	1.21	-0.00	-0.00	0.08	7.14	

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.	1995/96	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96	1994/95	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	From last year
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.05	35.33	33.48	1.03	1.00	1.01	32.89	35.21	33.74	33.44	-0.30	-0.90	-1.77
United States	5.39	6.48	5.25	5.17	1.28	0.96	1.25	6.90	6.21	6.32	6.47	0.15	2.34
Total Foreign	26.66	28.85	28.23	28.01	0.97	1.00	0.96	25.99	29.00	27.42	26.97	-0.45	-1.65
China	5.53	5.42	4.60	4.60	1.39	1.56	1.43	7.70	8.44	6.58	6.58	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.55	2.54	1.33	1.28	1.35	1.24	3.60	3.30	3.43	3.16	-0.27
Uzbekistan	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.57	1.47	1.53	1.47	2.40	2.20	2.30	2.20	-0.10
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	1.19	1.22	1.33	0.97	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.44	-0.17
India	7.86	8.65	8.50	8.50	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.61	4.60	5.23	5.12	5.20	0.08
Pakistan	2.65	3.05	3.20	3.20	1.03	1.17	1.03	0.97	2.72	3.57	3.31	3.09	-0.22
Brazil	1.22	1.13	1.12	0.88	0.79	0.58	0.62	0.66	0.96	0.66	0.70	0.59	-0.11
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1.60	1.71	1.71	1.61	0.93	1.26	1.22	1.15	-0.07
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.63	1.69	0.69	0.74	0.74	0.77	1.00	1.19	1.21	1.30	0.10
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.38	2.14	1.96	1.99	2.16	0.47	0.60	0.76	0.82	0.07
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.39	1.38	1.27	1.42	1.47	0.42	0.39	0.54	0.57	0.03
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.86	0.74	0.84	0.84	0.60	0.69	0.75	0.75	0.00
Paraguay	0.28	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.14	-0.03
Greece	0.38	0.44	0.43	0.43	1.51	1.52	1.45	1.40	0.58	0.67	0.63	0.60	-0.02
Syria	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.22	2.08	2.19	2.05	2.05	0.38	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.00
Mexico	0.15	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.43	1.53	1.56	1.56	0.21	0.37	0.47	0.47	0.00
Colombia	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.23	1.25	1.08	1.08	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.00
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.00
Others	10.04	11.27	11.21	11.21	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.61	5.91	6.84	6.83	6.91	0.08
													1.02

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production					
	1994/95	1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	From last year
Million hectares												
World	19.62	19.49	19.86	19.86	1.34	1.33	1.33	26.28	25.93	26.37	26.41	0.04
United States	0.66	0.61	0.57	0.57	2.94	2.56	2.71	2.78	1.93	1.55	1.59	0.04
Total Foreign	18.96	18.88	19.29	19.29	1.28	1.29	1.29	24.35	24.36	24.83	24.83	0.00
Metric tons per hectare												
China	3.78	3.81	3.80	3.80	2.56	2.68	2.58	2.58	9.68	10.20	9.80	0.00
India	7.92	7.80	8.20	8.20	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.00	8.26	7.40	8.20	0.00
Indonesia	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.00
Senegal	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.72	0.81	0.85	0.00
Burma	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.90	1.08	1.08	1.08	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00
Argentina	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.00
South Africa	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.98	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.00
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00
Mexico	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.27	1.26	1.06	1.06	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.11	1.22	1.21	1.21	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00
Others	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.98	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.83	1.60	1.62	1.64	0.00
												0.02
												1.18

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	From last year	
	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.			
World	18.98	20.70	19.59	19.81	1.23	1.25	1.21	1.20	23.37	25.78	23.72	23.83
United States	1.39	1.36	1.09	1.09	1.58	1.33	1.41	1.41	2.19	1.82	1.53	1.53
Total Foreign	17.59	19.33	18.50	18.72	1.20	1.24	1.20	1.19	21.18	23.96	22.19	22.30
					Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons			
FSU-12	5.30	6.56	6.38	6.37	0.82	1.13	0.90	0.83	4.37	7.38	5.71	5.31
Russia	3.11	4.10	4.00	4.00	0.82	1.02	0.85	0.75	2.55	4.20	3.40	3.00
Ukraine	1.78	2.00	1.90	1.90	0.88	1.43	1.05	1.05	1.57	2.85	2.00	2.00
Argentina	2.80	3.20	2.50	2.70	2.11	1.75	1.80	1.85	5.90	5.60	4.50	5.00
European Union	2.85	2.38	2.33	2.33	1.41	1.36	1.64	1.64	4.03	3.23	3.82	3.82
France	1.03	0.98	0.91	0.91	2.00	1.95	2.11	2.11	2.05	1.90	1.92	1.92
Spain	1.24	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.59	1.10	1.10	0.98	0.58	1.10	1.10
Italy	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.26	2.30	2.00	2.19	2.19	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.57
Eastern Europe	1.69	1.93	2.10	2.10	1.44	1.41	1.50	1.50	2.43	2.72	3.16	3.16
Hungary	0.41	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.61	1.49	1.89	1.89	0.67	0.73	0.90	0.90
Romania	0.58	0.72	0.91	0.91	1.32	1.30	1.37	1.37	0.77	0.93	1.25	1.25
Yugoslavia	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.20	1.93	1.74	1.95	1.95	0.31	0.30	0.39	0.39
Bulgaria	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.45	1.23	1.33	1.09	1.09	0.60	0.65	0.49	0.49
Czech Rep.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.38	1.79	1.90	1.90	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
China	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	1.70	1.56	1.70	1.70	1.37	1.27	1.36	1.36
India	1.97	2.17	2.20	2.20	0.61	0.65	0.68	0.68	1.20	1.40	1.50	1.50
Turkey	0.55	0.63	0.55	0.55	1.09	1.09	1.20	1.20	0.60	0.75	0.66	0.66
South Africa	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.83	1.18	1.05	1.05	0.45	0.72	0.53	0.53
Australia	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.16	0.95	1.19	1.00	0.94	0.13	0.09	0.14	0.15
Burma	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00
Others	0.76	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.58	0.69	0.70	0.70

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	1994/95		1995/96	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1996/97 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96	1995/96
	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares												
World	22.74	24.12	21.67	21.73	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	30.29	34.54	29.69	29.78
United States	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.49	1.44	1.44	1.43	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.22
Total Foreign	22.60	23.94	21.52	21.58	1.33	1.43	1.37	1.37	30.08	34.29	29.48	29.56
India	6.23	6.40	6.30	6.30	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.95	5.88	6.20	6.00	6.00
China	5.78	6.89	6.80	6.80	1.30	1.41	1.32	1.32	7.49	9.74	9.00	9.00
Canada	5.76	5.27	3.70	3.70	1.26	1.22	1.35	1.35	7.23	6.44	5.00	5.00
European Union	2.80	2.84	2.59	2.59	2.50	2.92	2.66	2.66	6.99	8.30	6.88	6.88
France	0.71	0.85	0.87	0.87	2.55	3.20	3.22	3.22	1.80	2.70	2.80	2.80
Germany	1.07	0.99	0.85	0.85	2.66	3.17	2.35	2.35	2.84	3.13	2.00	2.00
United Kingdom	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.38	2.61	2.99	2.89	2.89	1.30	1.33	1.10	1.10
Denmark	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.11	2.18	2.13	2.41	2.41	0.37	0.32	0.26	0.26
Sweden	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.06	1.66	2.05	1.90	1.90	0.21	0.22	0.12	0.12
Eastern Europe	0.65	0.97	0.63	0.68	2.10	2.30	2.02	1.88	1.36	2.24	1.26	1.28
Poland	0.37	0.61	0.28	0.28	2.04	2.25	1.64	1.64	0.76	1.36	0.45	0.45
Czech Rep.	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.23	2.37	2.63	2.29	2.36	0.45	0.66	0.52	0.53
Australia	0.34	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.90	1.38	1.41	1.57	0.31	0.56	0.52	0.58
FSU-12	0.29	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.80	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23
Russia	0.15	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.83	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Pakistan	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Bangladesh	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1996/97 Proj.		From last month	From last year		
	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.		MMT	Percent	MMT
Million metric tons								
COPRA								
World	5.47	5.01	5.14	5.14	0.00	0.00	0.13	2.58
Philippines	2.69	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Indonesia	1.24	1.31	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.38
India	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.92
Mexico	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-13.04
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.54	4.77	4.96	5.01	0.05	1.00	0.24	5.01
Malaysia	2.37	2.50	2.60	2.65	0.05	1.89	0.15	6.00
Indonesia	1.10	1.18	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.08	6.38
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.85
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63
Thailand	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.47
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
Others	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
PALM OIL								
World	14.75	15.63	16.17	16.37	0.20	1.22	0.74	4.70
Malaysia	7.77	8.26	8.40	8.60	0.20	2.33	0.34	4.12
Indonesia	4.20	4.45	4.75	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.74
Nigeria	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.69
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.33
Colombia	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.03
Thailand	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.81
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68
Ecuador	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Others	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.49

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change In Production		
	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	Prel.	1996/97 Proj.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	From last year
	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.	1994/95	1995/96	Oct.	Nov.
Million hectares										Million 480 lb. bales		
World	32.15	35.43	33.53	33.23	579	563	568	570	85.52	91.58	87.46	87.02
United States	5.39	6.48	5.25	5.17	794	602	754	783	19.66	17.90	18.19	18.59
Total Foreign	26.76	28.95	28.27	28.06	536	554	533	531	65.86	73.68	69.27	68.42
Major Exporters	15.86	16.61	15.95	15.74	664	694	664	662	48.38	52.95	48.69	47.84
China	5.53	5.42	4.60	4.60	784	879	828	828	19.90	21.90	17.50	17.50
Pakistan	2.65	3.05	3.20	3.20	514	586	517	483	6.25	8.20	7.60	7.10
Sudan	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24	501	485	499	499	0.40	0.49	0.55	0.55
Turkey	0.58	0.74	0.71	0.71	1,080	1,130	1,135	1,067	2.89	3.85	3.70	3.50
FSU-12	2.71	2.57	2.55	2.55	706	699	667	637	8.78	8.26	7.80	7.45
Uzbekistan	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.50	818	833	769	740	5.78	5.74	5.30	5.10
Turkmenistan	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	648	556	556	484	1.61	1.15	1.15	1.00
Other	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.60	482	479	494	494	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.35
Egypt	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.39	835	774	859	900	1.17	1.09	1.50	1.60
African Franc Zone	1.45	1.61	1.63	1.69	399	424	438	452	2.66	3.14	3.28	3.52
Southern Hemisphere	2.46	2.68	2.65	2.36	561	488	555	611	6.34	6.02	6.76	6.62
Argentina	0.70	0.94	0.90	0.90	500	417	472	472	1.61	1.80	1.95	1.95
Australia	0.22	0.30	0.38	0.38	1,509	1,382	1,404	1,547	1.54	1.93	2.45	2.70
Brazil	1.22	1.13	1.12	0.88	451	345	369	396	2.53	1.79	1.90	1.60
Paraguay	0.32	0.31	0.25	0.20	453	351	401	403	0.67	0.50	0.46	0.37
Major Importers	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	931	939	899	824	2.04	2.32	2.40	2.20
Other Foreign	10.42	11.81	11.74	11.74	323	340	337	341	15.44	18.42	18.19	18.39
India	7.86	8.65	8.50	8.50	300	309	307	313	10.81	12.26	12.00	12.20
Others	2.56	3.16	3.24	3.24	393	425	416	416	4.62	6.16	6.19	6.19

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 15-year record of the difference between the November projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the November projection and the final estimate have averaged 5.7 million tons (1.1 percent) and ranged from -18.1 to 7.2 million tons. The November projection has been below the final 9 times and above the final 6 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1995/96 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
WHEAT	Percent		---Million metric tons---		Number of years 2/	
World	1.1	5.7	-18.1	7.2	9	6
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.5	8	6
Foreign	1.3	5.7	-18.2	7.4	9	6
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.0	7.9	-20.8	7.8	10	5
U.S.	1.3	2.7	-7.5	5.8	10	5
Foreign	1.2	7.1	-16.8	6.0	9	6
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.2	7.3	-16.8	1.6	14	1
U.S.	3.0	0.1	-0.3	0.2	8	6
Foreign	2.3	7.2	-16.9	1.7	14	1
SOYBEANS						
World	2.4	2.4	-5.8	3.6	8	7
U.S.	2.1	1.1	-2.7	2.1	6	9
Foreign	3.9	2.0	-4.8	3.4	9	6
			---Million 480-lb. bales---			
COTTON						
World	3.1	2.5	-6.5	6.1	9	6
U.S.	2.5	0.4	-0.8	0.9	8	6
Foreign	3.7	2.5	-6.8	5.9	7	8
UNITED STATES			-----Million bushels-----			
CORN	1.3	90	-250	159	9	5
SORGHUM	2.7	19	-53	52	9	6
BARLEY	1.5	7	-12	24	7	6
OATS	1.0	4	-18	16	6	5

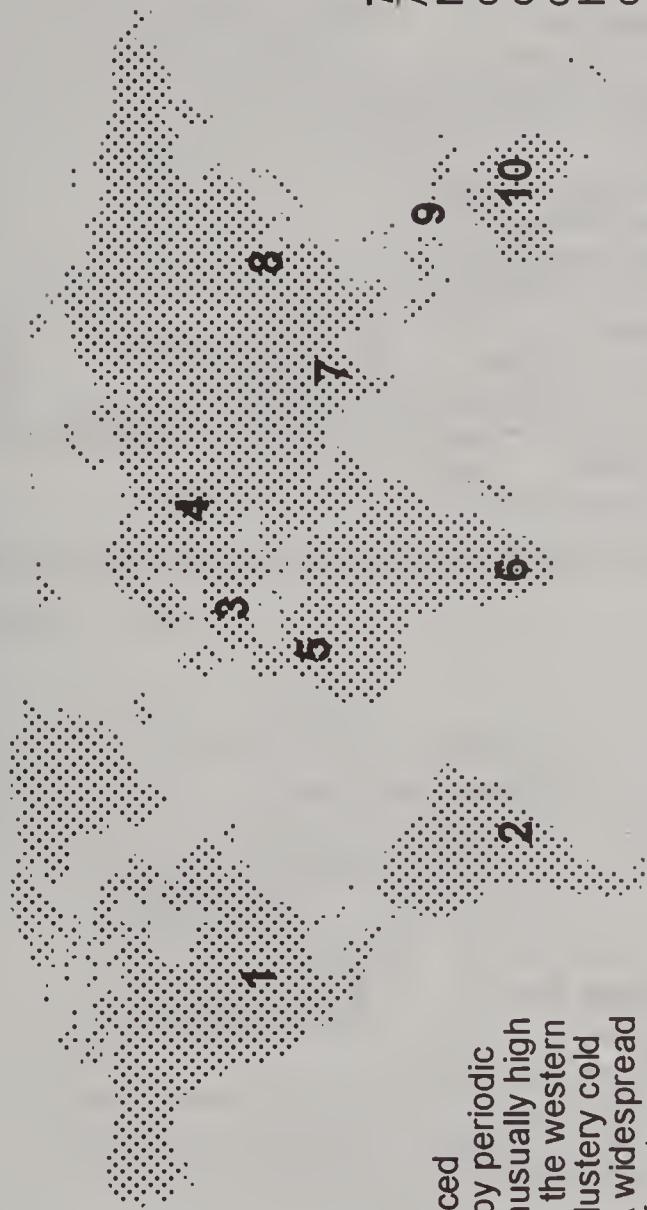
1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 15 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

November 12, 1996

**1 - UNITED STATES**

Corn and soybean harvesting advanced throughout the Midwest, interrupted by periodic storminess, surges of cold air and unusually high winds in late October. Wind gusts in the western Corn Belt reached over 60 mph as blustery cold air pushed into the Central States. A widespread freeze in the Midwest aided drying of mature grains. Wet weather slowed cotton harvesting in the lower Mississippi Valley in late October. Moisture was generally adequate for winter wheat emergence in the Great Plains. Early winter season precipitation in California boosted water reservoirs but hampered cotton harvesting.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Near to above normal October rainfall eased September dryness across central Argentina, increasing topsoil moisture for corn and sunflower planting and winter wheat development. Freezing temperatures stressed winter wheat in southern Buenos Aires. In southern Brazil, widespread showers provided ample moisture for soybean planting.

3 - EUROPE

Near- to above-normal precipitation in October in northern Europe slowed corn and sugar beet harvesting but favored winter crop establishment. Below-normal precipitation in October in France, Spain, and most of southeastern Europe helped harvest activities. Wet weather in Italy and Greece in mid-October interrupted corn and cotton harvesting.

7 - SOUTH ASIA
A strong tropical cyclone hit southeastern India in early November, causing wind damage and flooding in coastal rice areas. Southern India's interior cotton, oilseed, and grain areas were at risk of flooding and quality reductions, as the storm marked the third heavy rain since mid-October. A weaker tropical cyclone brought heavy rain to Bangladesh, raising concern for maturing main-season rice. Elsewhere, seasonable dryness aided summer crop maturation and winter grain and oilseed harvesting.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Above normal October rainfall boosted soil moisture for winter wheat germination across the North China Plain. However, the rain slowed late summer crop harvesting.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Java, above normal October increased irrigation supplies for main-season rice but slowed second-season rice harvesting. Near to above normal rainfall slowed rice harvesting in the Philippines and Indochina.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Periodic showers in Queensland benefit newly sown sorghum and cotton but hamper winter grain harvests and threaten quality. Occasional rain in the west aids immature winter grains but a drying trend persists in the southwest, where immature grains could use additional moisture to sustain high yield expectations.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

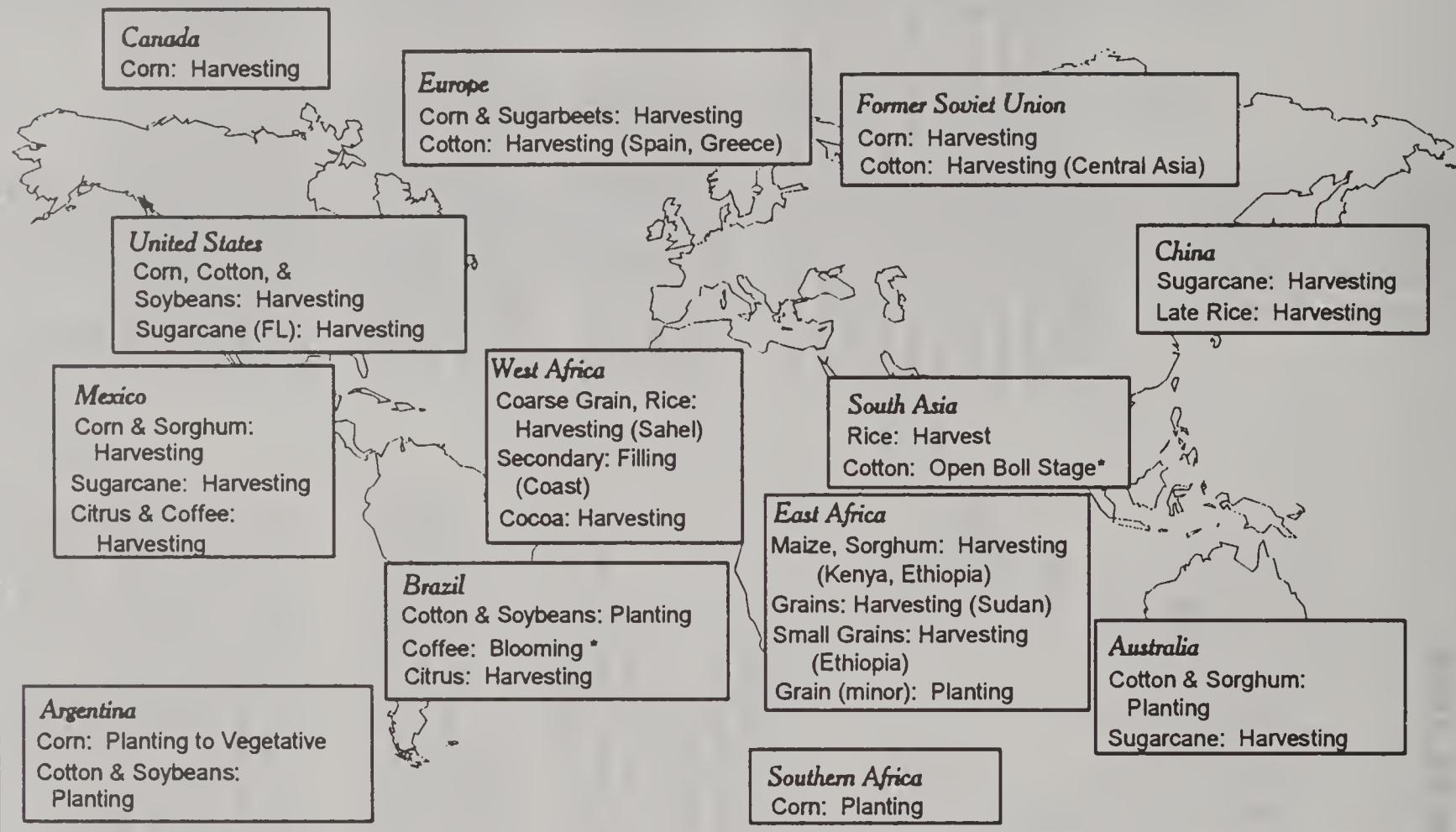
Heavy rain since late October in the eastern corn belt increased moisture for crop germination and establishment. Through early November, many areas in the western corn belt needed additional significant rain before planting could commence. In the southwest, unseasonable heavy rain threatened unharvested winter wheat.

(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*.
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

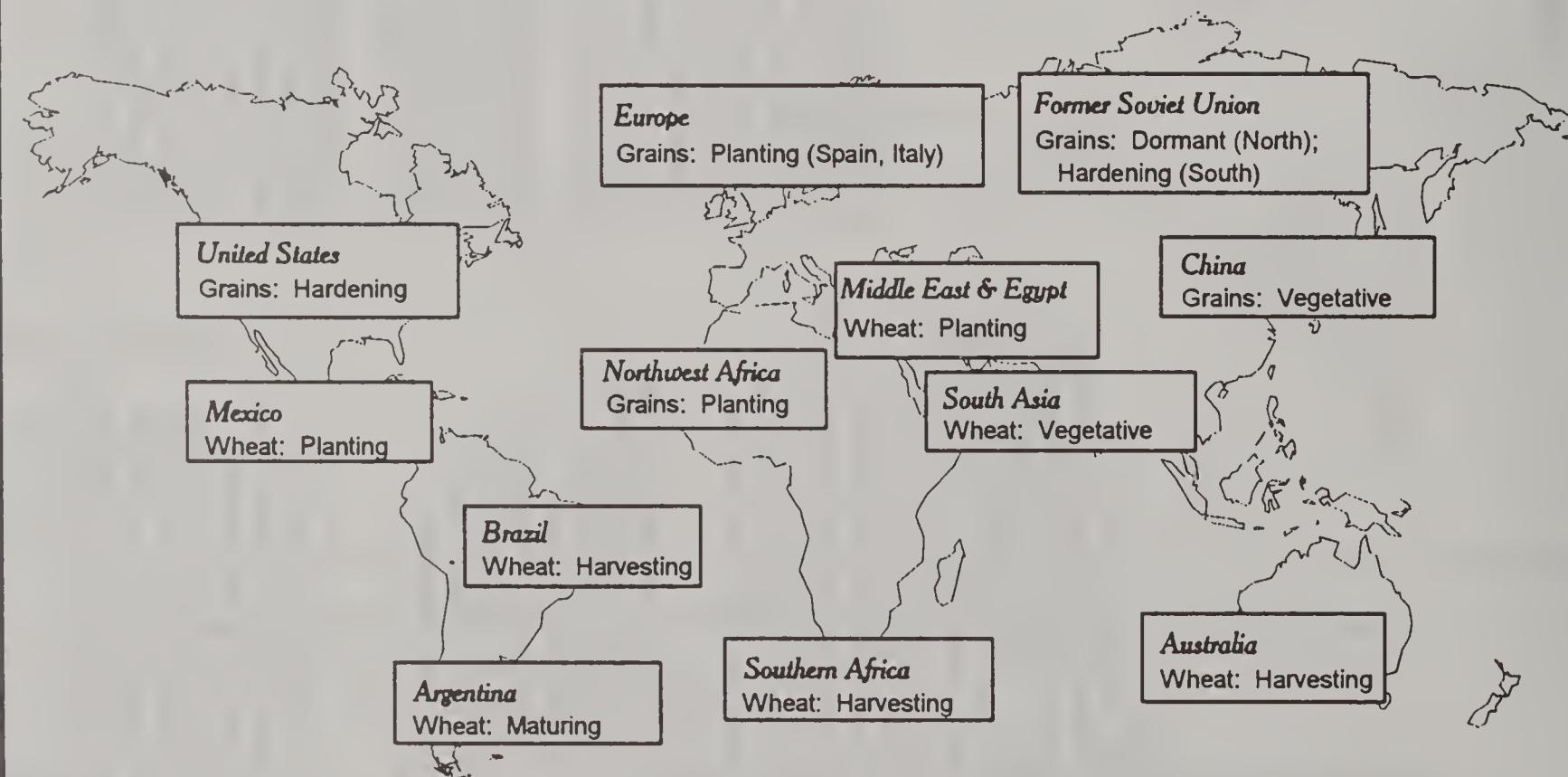
MAP 2

November normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops

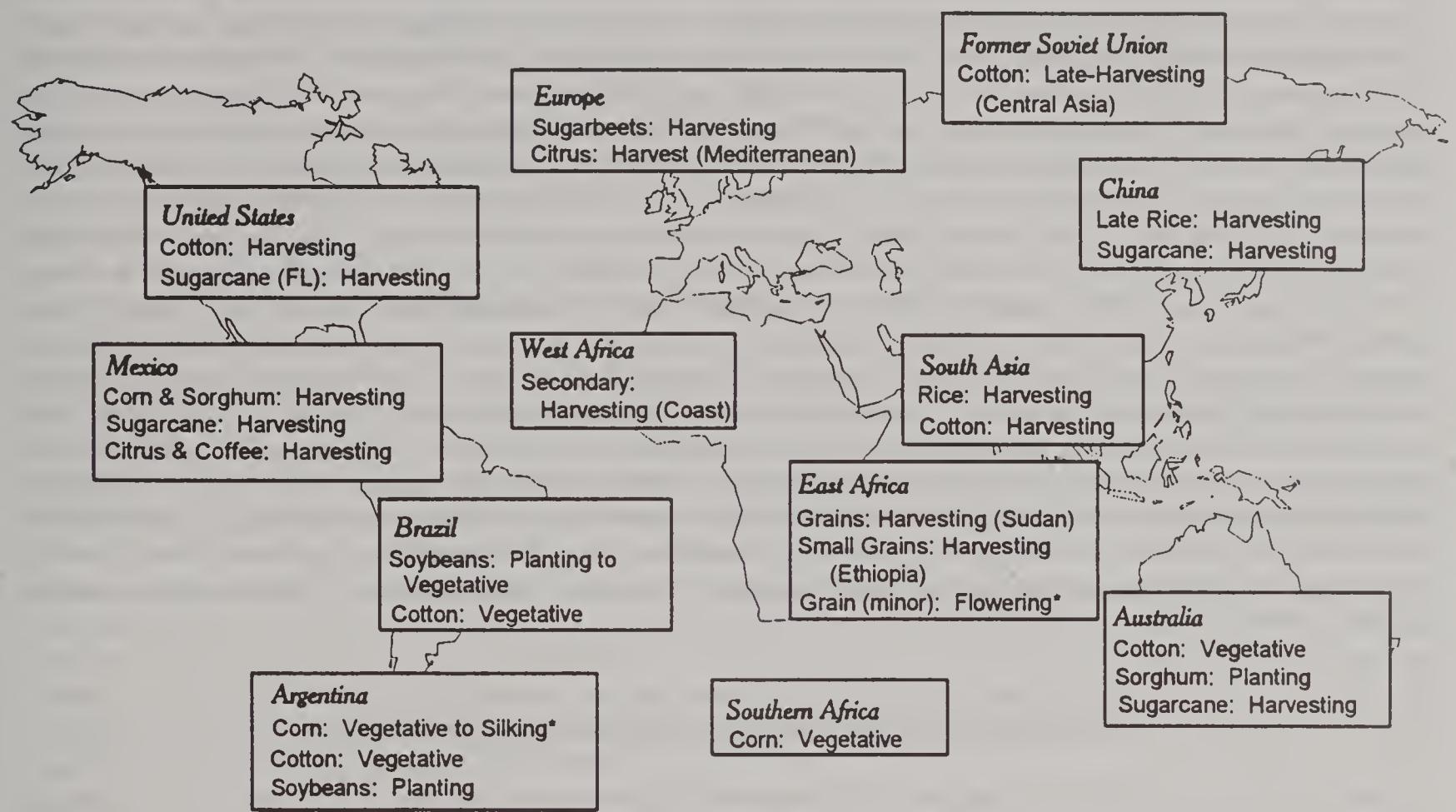


* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

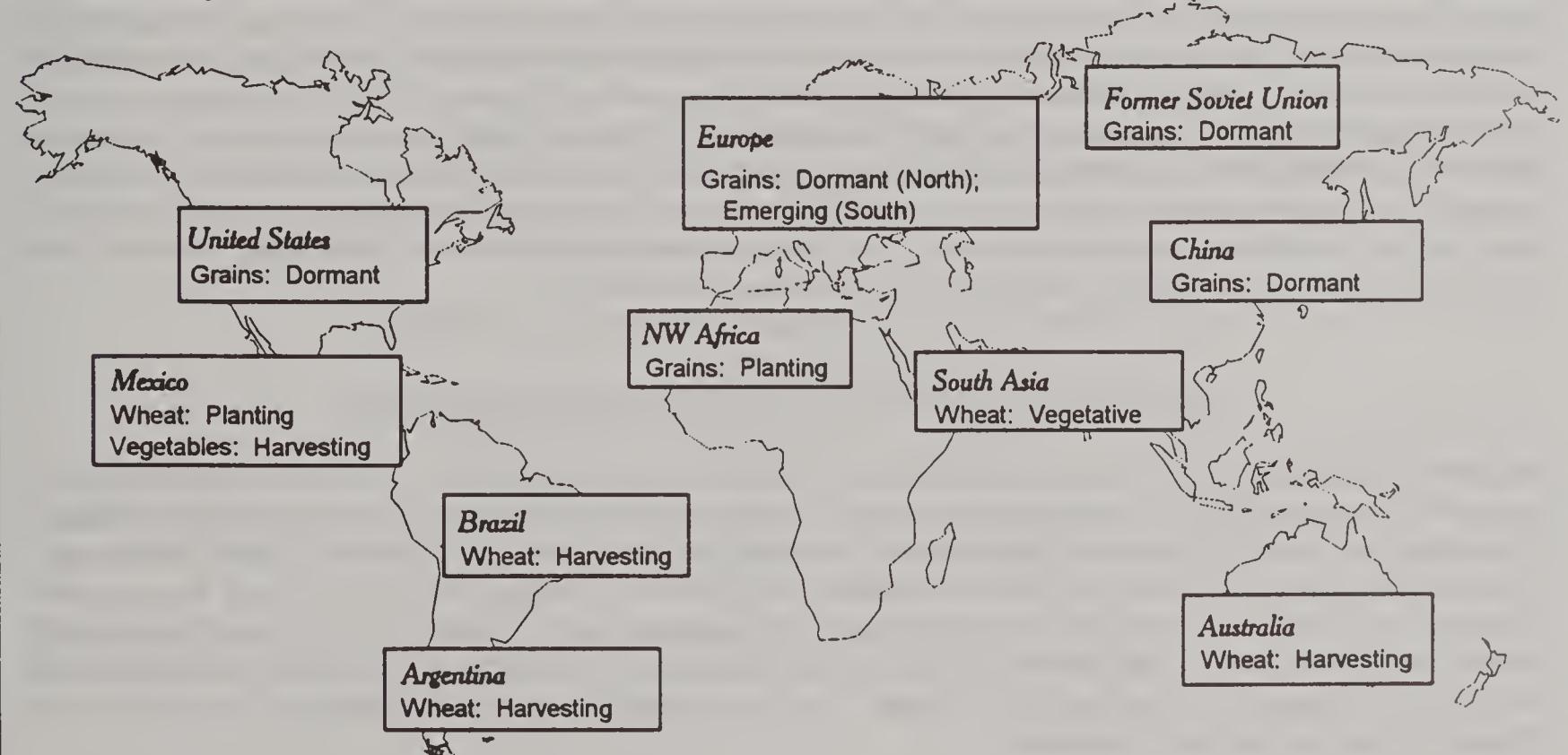
MAP 3

December normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

WEATHER BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: MOISTURE FAVORABLE IN ALL GROWING AREAS

In September 1996, below-normal rainfall in central Argentina reduced soil moisture for vegetative-to-reproductive wheat. September rainfall was normal to above-normal in Buenos Aires, favoring wheat. During the first week of October 1996, rain fell in most of Argentina's crop areas and boosted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting and winter wheat development. Light-to-moderate rain fell across Cordoba, southern Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires. Heavier rain favored winter wheat in central and southern Buenos Aires. Historically, Buenos Aires accounts for 60 to 65 percent of Argentina's wheat production, while Cordoba and Santa Fe, combined, account for about 25 percent. Also during the first week of October, heavy rain boosted moisture supplies for cotton planting in northern Argentina, which had been too dry. Moderate rainfall continued in southern Santa Fe, southern Cordoba, La Pampa, and northern Buenos Aires during the week of October 6 - 12. This rain boosted soil moisture for corn and sunflower planting and favored winter wheat which was in the reproductive and filling stages. Moderate-to-heavy rainfall continued in northern Argentina. During October 13 - 19, drier weather favored summer crop planting. Late-week, scattered rain in southern Santa Fe and northern Buenos Aires aided filling wheat and kept topsoils moist for summer crop sowing. Also, late-week rain kept topsoils moist for cotton planting in northern Argentina. During the week of October 20 - 26, scattered showers benefited winter wheat and summer crops in southern and central Argentina but slowed cotton planting in the north. On October 21 - 22, freezing temperatures damaged reproductive winter wheat in southern and central Buenos Aires province. Rain covered most major growing areas during October 27 through November 5. This rain boosted water supplies for cotton and sunflowers in northern Argentina, provided continued moisture for wheat in central and southern Argentina, and benefited corn and sunflower establishment. As of November 10, soil moisture across all major summer crop areas was favorable for the establishment of planted crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: EARLY SEASON MOISTURE IS FAVORABLE

In South Africa, rainfall during September 1996 exceeded 25 millimeters only in central and eastern Orange Free State, Kwazulu-Natal, and western and southern Cape Province. During October 13 - 19, eastern Orange Free State and southeast Transvaal received 10 to 25 millimeters. These conditions favored winter wheat harvesting and field preparations prior to corn planting. From October 20 through November 2, heavy rain soaked sections of the eastern corn belt, increasing moisture reserves for crop germination and establishment. In the western corn belt, mostly dry weather persisted, limiting planting opportunities as soil were dry due to recent heat and lack of rain. Elsewhere, during October 20 - 26, moderate-to-heavy rain covered the southern and eastern winter wheat regions of Western Cape Province, raising concern for unharvested crops. Drier weather prevailed during October 27 through November 2, allowing the mature wheat to dry. Drier weather covered the corn belt during November 3 - 11. Isolated showers brought only light rainfall to the major corn growing areas. This favored field work in the east. However, western corn belt farmers are still waiting for increased soil moisture for planting.

GREECE: HEAVY RAINFALL INTERFERES WITH HARVESTING

Rainfall during September 1996 was above normal in Greece, increasing reservoir levels but interfering with summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. This wet pattern continued and worsened in October. During the first week of October, clear weather allowed for field work. The following week, October 6 - 12, moderate rain fell across portions of northern and western Greece. However, during the week of October 13 - 19, heavy rain (25 to 100 millimeters) fell across much of Greece. This rainfall interrupted cotton harvesting and caused some concern for cotton quality. Only light and widely scattered rain fell across Greece during the remainder of October. This drier weather improved conditions for summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: WHEAT AREA RECEIVING FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS INCREASES

According to Argentina's Agriculture Secretariat, farmers used fertilizer on approximately 65 percent of their 1996/97 wheat crop, compared to 51 percent last season. Farmers sowed 6.8 million hectares this year versus an estimated 4.5 million harvested in 1995/96. USDA is estimating harvested area at 6.6 million hectares, up 2.1 million from last year. If the percent of fertilizer use is accurate, an additional 1.9 million hectares of wheat area received fertilizer this season. With wheat planting complete, USDA estimates yield at 2.20 tons per hectare, up 3 percent from the 5-year average. The record yield was established in 1992/93 at 2.33 tons per hectare. Early-season planting difficulties due to dry weather mitigated yield potential. The 1996/97 wheat crop is estimated at 14.5 million tons.

AUSTRALIA: WHEAT PRODUCTION REVISED HIGHER

According to an October 22 crop report released by Australia's Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics (ABARE), wheat production for 1996/97 is estimated at 20.9 million tons, up 2.5 million or 15 percent from last season. The increase reflects an estimated 13-percent rise in plantings as well as a higher yield. ABARE reported that, while rains in September and October assisted crop development in large parts of Australia, they also led to some damage in Queensland for crops nearing harvest. In New South Wales, conditions were reported to be excellent. If favorable weather continues, ABARE estimates that the crop will be the second highest achieved by that state. In Victoria, wheat plantings were delayed, but good rains over the season have resulted in above-average yield expectations. In South Australia, delayed plantings of four to six weeks have been offset by a favorable growing season. Above-average rainfall throughout most of the state provided enough subsoil moisture to finish the crop. In Western Australia, despite earlier concerns of waterlogging in the central cropping regions, drier weather in August, and timely rains in September supported the crop.

FRANCE: DRIED PRUNE PACK FORECAST AT RECORD LEVEL

Dried prune production in France for 1996/97 is forecast at 65,000 tons (packed-weight basis), up 7 percent from the revised 1995/96 estimate of 61,000, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris. The upturn reflects a slight increase in harvested area and favorable weather during most of the growing season. Two consecutively large crops in 1995/96 and 1996/97 are expected to have a negative affect on prices. Because of this, producers have agreed to fund a 16,000-ton stock of prunes which will be kept off the market for a period of one year. Each farmer's financial contribution for managing this stock will be 12 to 15 percent of their 1996/97 harvest.

FRANCE: PLUM AREA AND DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION

(Hectares/Metric tons)

	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97 1/</u>
Area Planted	13,444	13,560	13,709	13,887	14,180
Area Harvested	11,178	11,473	11,678	11,816	12,055
Production	50,971	37,147	43,098	61,000	65,000

1/ Forecast.

MEXICO: TOMATO PRODUCTION FORECAST HIGHER

Mexico's production of tomatoes in 1997 (includes tomatoes harvested in late-1996) is forecast up slightly from last season, to 1.92 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. The upturn is based on a 41-percent increase in processing tomato production, to 245,000 tons. Output of tomatoes for fresh consumption is forecast at 1.67 million tons, down 3 percent from 1996.

The area planted to tomatoes for harvest in 1997 is forecast at 72,500 hectares, down from 73,000 hectares in 1996. Of the total area, 66,000 hectares are planted to tomatoes for fresh consumption and 6,500 hectares to processing tomatoes. For the 1996 crop, 7,000 hectares were planted to processing tomatoes, although only 3,800 hectares were harvested for processing because of strong demand from the fresh market.

The combined impact of high production costs and rising yields--due to the increased use of extended shelf life varieties, drip irrigation, and plastic mulch--contributed to the lack of area expansion. Additionally, an increase in the number of greenhouses in Sinaloa State has helped to boost yields. The drought problem in Sinaloa is over and preliminary assessments indicate that reservoirs have enough water to sustain winter crop production and possibly next year's summer crops.

The average yield for processing tomatoes in 1997 is forecast at 45.0 tons per hectare. Yields for fresh market tomatoes are normally about 35.0 to 45.0 tons per hectare in Baja California and Sinaloa, the principal states producing for export to the United States. These states have widespread programs for pest and virus control, in addition to the highest use of inputs. In other areas of Mexico which produce mainly for the domestic market, yields average about 15.0 tons per hectare.

SERBIA/MONTENEGRO: RECOVERY IN DRIED PRUNE PACK FORECAST

Dried prune production in Serbia/Montenegro for 1996/97 is forecast at 7,000 tons (packed- weight basis), up from 2,750 tons last year, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor reporting from Sofia. The recovery in prune production is attributed to improved export prospects due to the suspension of the United Nations sanctions. A 30-percent larger 1996/97 fresh plum crop also contributed to the projected increase in output.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

Low temperatures on October 3 and 4 in parts of the northern Corn Belt stopped crop growth and accelerated dry down of row crops. The moisture content of corn was higher than normal for early-October across most of the Midwest. Row-crop producers with mature fields welcomed the low temperatures, but some growers quickly harvested immature corn for silage. Cool, wet weather in the Southeast slowed harvest activity and fieldwork. Winter wheat started the month more than one-quarter emerged, slightly behind normal. Wheat growers in the central Great Plains were concerned that delays to seeding would leave plants with insufficient growth before entering winter dormancy. Rains associated with Tropical Storm Josephine slowed harvest activity in the Southeastern and Gulf Coast States. Cotton condition continued to decline in the Southeast due to high winds and heavy rain. Cool weather slowed defoliation of late-planted cotton fields in the southern Great Plains. The soybean harvest started the month behind schedule across the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys.

By mid-month, wet weather in the mid-Atlantic saturated fields and delayed small-grain seeding and harvest activity. The high moisture content slowed corn harvest activity in the Corn Belt, where frost caused little damage to mature row crops and aided the dry-down for row crops. Wet weather delayed some small-grain seeding in the Dakotas, where some fields remained unplanted due to the lateness of the season. Strong winds and heavy rains associated with Hurricane Lili delayed fieldwork in Florida's vegetable region and scarred some fruit. Rains over the western Corn Belt interrupted harvest activity, but provided much-needed moisture for small-grain seeding. In the Central States, row-crops matured faster than producers could harvest them.

Later in the month, Midwestern farmers who completed their soybean harvest were delayed from harvesting the corn crop by the high moisture content. Harvest activity lagged more than one week behind normal in the central Corn Belt, where many producers waited for a hard freeze to lower the moisture content of the grain. Widespread rains over the western Corn Belt slowed the row-crop harvest. Late-October brought a snowstorm to the central Great Plains and Mountain States that left fields too wet for harvest activity. Drier weather in the Southeast allowed harvest activity to advance. Thunderstorms in the Delta and Gulf Coast regions delayed harvest activity and threatened cotton fields where bolls were open. A late-month frost in the Texas High Plains reduced the need for cotton defoliation. Frost in the Tennessee Valley ended the growing season for soybeans and helped the plants shed leaves.

Powerful winds and rains on October 29-30 delayed harvest activity and damaged some row crops in the western Corn Belt. A widespread freeze at the end of October in the Central States aided the dry down of high-moisture grain. Wet weather over the upper Delta slowed harvest activity, but brought much-needed moisture to recently plated small-grain fields. Winter wheat planting finished the month slightly ahead of the average. At month's end, high average corn moisture levels slowed the harvest in the Midwest, where strong winds toppled some stalks that were damaged by corn borers.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress and crop condition report for the week ending November 10, 1996.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % emerged	89	83	83
SOYBEANS: % harvested	89	94	92
CORN: % harvested	79	92	81
COTTON: % harvested	69	70	70
SORGHUM: % harvested	85	94	88
PEANUTS: % harvested	94	91	90

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In spring grain areas east of the Ural mountains, persistent wetness in October delayed harvesting. Bitter cold and snow in late-October brought harvest activities to a halt, leaving a portion of the crop unharvested.

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, the weather during October in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus favored corn, sunflower, sugarbeet, and potato harvesting and winter grain planting. There was a period of beneficial rain from October 20-26 in Ukraine and southern Russia, which provided topsoil moisture for winter grain development. Near-to-above normal temperatures in October over Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltics allowed sufficient vegetative growth in winter grains prior to dormancy. By late-October, winter grains in northern Russia were in or entering dormancy with sufficient hardening. Winter grains in the Baltics, Belarus, Ukraine, and southern Russia continued to develop prior to dormancy.

Since early-November, unseasonably warm, dry weather in Ukraine and southern Russia enabled late-harvest activities to advance toward completion. Winter grains continued to add vegetative growth in southern Russia and Ukraine. Winter grains in northern Russia continued to ease into dormancy.

MAP 4
FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

Normal Dates For End Of Vegetative Period For Winter Grains *



● Each dot represents 500,000 Metric Tons of historical winter wheat production.

(NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility)

* Normal dates based on the southward movement of the 5 degrees C isotherm through the region.

Area where winter grains were estimated to be in or entering dormancy as of November 9, 1996.

Highlights: October 12 - November 12, 1996

- In late October, winter grains in northern Russia were in or entering dormancy with sufficient hardening.
- Winter wheat in traditional growing areas in Ukraine and southern Russia continued to develop and moisture conditions favored crop establishment.
- Corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvesting advanced toward completion in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus, helped by periodic dryness.

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The 1996/97 estimate of world centrifugal sugar production has been revised to an all-time high of 125.0 million tons (raw value), 2 percent above the previous record of 122.5 million in 1995/96 and 3 percent above the September 1996 (WAP 09-96) forecast of 121.4 million. Sugar produced from sugarcane is estimated at 88.6 million tons, up 2 percent from a year ago. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is estimated at 36.4 million tons, up 1 percent from last season.

India: In India, the world's largest producer, the 17.0 million ton forecast is 7 percent below the 18.3 million ton record set last season. The sugarcane area to be harvested for centrifugal sugar is forecast at 2.3 million hectares, a decline of 6 percent from 1995/96. The cane yield for 1996/97 is expected to decline 5 percent as a result of lower inputs and reduced prices for sugarcane. Large sugar stocks have lowered sugar prices resulting in delayed payments to growers. India's sugar production estimates include khandsari, a centrifugal sugar produced and consumed domestically, which is estimated at 620,000 tons for both 1995/96 and 1996/97.

European Community (EU): Sugar production during the 1996/97 season is estimated up 1 percent from a year ago, to 17.2 million tons, primarily because of a 3-percent increase in the recovery rate and rains in northern Europe and Spain during the first two weeks of September that proved highly beneficial to the beet crops. Harvested area for 1996/97 is estimated at 2.0 million hectares, down 3 percent from last season.

The EU has had a common market organization for sugar since July 1, 1968. It is currently governed by Council Regulation 1785/81. Council Regulation 1101/95 extended the regime through the 2000/01 season and made provisions for compliance with Uruguay Round commitments. The EU is and will likely remain among the top producers, consumers, and exporters of sugar in the world. The EU's sugar production policy is closely tied to its political commitments to aid the economies of its former colonies and territories as well as the profitability of maintaining beet production and sugar refining

capacity within its borders.

Sugar production during 1996/97 in Germany, the largest sugar producing country in the EU, is estimated at 4.6 million tons, up 10 percent from last season. The upturn reflects a 6-percent increase in sugar recovery due to high sucrose levels and a 4-percent increase in the beet yield.

In France, sugar production is estimated down 4 percent, to 4.4 million tons. Sugarbeet area is 2 percent lower and yield per hectare dropped 3 percent.

Brazil: Sugar production for 1996/97 is estimated at 14.5 million tons, up 6 percent from last season because of a 3-percent increase in area and a 2-percent increase in both the cane yield and recovery rate. The shift from alcohol to sugar production slowed this season. Several of the largest millers are postponing planned investments in area expansion and delaying crop renovation (ratooning) because of the industry's poor financial situation.

China: Sugar production for 1996/97 is estimated up 4 percent, to 7.0 million tons, mainly due to a 4-percent expansion in cane area, to 1.1 million hectares. The harvested area for sugarbeets in 1996/97 is estimated at 685,000 hectares, down marginally from last year.

United States: Sugar production for 1996/97 is estimated at 6.5 million metric tons, down 3 percent from last season's 6.7 million ton outturn. Mainland sugar output from sugarcane is estimated at 2.5 million tons, down 7 percent from last season. Freeze damage to Louisiana sugarcane last winter and irrigation water shortages in Texas have caused a 5-percent decrease in sugarcane area and a 3-percent decline in yield. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is estimated at 3.6 million tons, approximately the same as last year.

Thailand: Sugar production for the 1996/97 season is estimated at an all-time high of 6.5 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous record of 6.3 million tons set in 1995/96 due to

favorable weather and continued area expansion. The 1996/97 harvest is expected to yield a record-breaking sugarcane crop of 59.0 million tons, up 2 percent from last season. Sugar mills continue to provide advance payments to cane producers who switch from other crops into cane.

Australia: Sugar output for 1996/97 is estimated at a record 5.6 million tons, up 9 percent from last season. Most of the increase can be attributed to a 4-percent increase in harvested area and a similar increase in yield. To cope with the large harvest, the 1996/97 crushing season started early this year with some mills beginning crushing operations during the first week of June.

Cuba: Cuba's sugar production in 1996/97 is estimated at 4.6 million tons, up 3 percent from last season. Prospects for the season appeared significantly better until the cane crop was damaged by Hurricane Lili. Harvested area for 1996/97 is estimated at 1.3 million hectares, unchanged from last year. However, the recovery rate is expected to improve.

Ukraine: Sugar production for the 1996/97 season is forecast at 3.0 million tons, down 21

percent from a year ago. The downturn reflects a 13-percent drop in beet production, to 25.5 million tons, a 4-percent reduction in harvested area, and a 10-percent cut in the per hectare beet yield due to inclement weather and input shortages.

Turkey: Sugar production for 1996/97 is estimated at 2.0 million, up 45 percent from last season's poor outturn of nearly 1.4 million. The main reason for the upturn is a 34-percent increase in the harvested area estimate for 1996/97, a 12-percent increase in the recovery rate, and favorable weather.

Russia: Sugar production in Russia for the 1996/97 season is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 8 percent from a year ago. For the 1996/97 season, 1.1 million hectares were sown to sugarbeets, up slightly from last year. The sugarbeet crop is estimated at only 16.5 million tons, down 14 percent from 1995/96 due to sharply lower yields.

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TABLE 20
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 2/
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	113	171	151	140
Mexico	3,780	4,556	4,660	4,600
United States 3/ 4/	6,945	7,191	6,686	6,468
Total	10,838	11,918	11,497	11,208
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	1,080	1,180	1,590	1,320
Bolivia	281	270	265	265
Brazil	9,930	12,500	13,700	14,500
Chile	490	505	598	520
Colombia	1,801	2,071	2,002	2,030
Ecuador	362	339	413	415
Guyana	257	254	280	300
Paraguay	95	95	126	110
Peru	566	641	641	700
Surinam	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	32	25	25	25
Venezuela	510	530	456	545
Total	15,405	18,411	20,097	20,731
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	105	105	110	110
Costa Rica	322	331	340	350
El Salvador	319	312	317	340
Guatemala	1,118	1,333	1,334	1,440
Honduras	195	214	235	265
Nicaragua	185	250	295	300
Panama	142	135	140	150
Total	2,386	2,680	2,771	2,955
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	51	40	60	65
Cuba	4,000	3,300	4,450	4,600
Dominican Republic	580	482	563	590
Guadeloupe	68	56	53	55
Haiti	0	0	10	10
Jamaica	220	212	227	230
Martinique	5	7	5	5
St. Kitts & Nevis	20	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	127	117	118	145
Total	5,071	4,234	5,506	5,720
EUROPEAN UNION				
Austria	519	438	480	460
Belgium—Luxembourg	1,134	945	964	1,000
Denmark	566	487	470	480
Finland	154	167	167	170
France 5/	4,725	4,363	4,601	4,400
Germany	4,736	3,991	4,150	4,550
Greece	308	277	314	280
Ireland	192	232	242	240
Italy	1,541	1,622	1,621	1,460
Netherlands	1,232	1,050	1,085	1,100
Portugal	4	4	3	4
Spain	1,344	1,214	1,195	1,200
Sweden	394	370	383	400
United Kingdom	1,561	1,373	1,330	1,500
Total	18,410	16,533	17,005	17,244
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE				
Switzerland	150	128	135	180

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 20, Continued
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 2/
EASTERN EUROPE				
Albania	10	10	10	10
Bulgaria	10	13	16	8
Czech Republic	576	375	477	555
Hungary	273	425	484	500
Poland	2,170	1,492	1,714	2,200
Romania	135	212	207	220
Slovakia	151	130	145	180
Former Yugoslavia 7/	200	340	250	400
Total	3,525	2,997	3,303	4,073
FSU-12				
Belarus	130	107	152	140
Kazakstan	107	60	50	65
Kyrgyzstan	20	11	15	15
Moldova	200	160	190	190
Russia	2,700	1,655	2,060	1,900
Ukraine	4,188	3,600	3,800	3,000
Total	7,345	5,593	6,267	5,310
BALTIC STATES				
Latvia	35	30	35	35
Lithuania	75	50	80	70
Total	110	80	115	105
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Benin	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Burundi	15	15	15	15
Cameroon	60	60	60	60
Chad	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	30	35	35
Cote d' Ivoire	170	150	130	150
Ethiopia	200	200	200	170
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Kenya	382	302	386	410
Madagascar	80	80	80	80
Malawi	170	200	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	604	532	573	650
Mozambique	20	20	30	40
Nigeria	50	40	30	35
Reunion	185	165	209	229
Rwanda	5	5	5	5
Senegal	90	90	90	90
Sierra Leone	7	7	7	7
Somalia	30	30	30	30
South Africa	1,243	1,770	1,769	2,500
Swaziland	482	495	447	490
Tanzania	137	135	135	135
Togo	5	5	5	5
Uganda	50	50	75	90
Zaire	60	83	85	90
Zambia	150	155	160	170
Zimbabwe	56	524	512	380
Total	4,436	5,293	5,418	6,216

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 20, Continued
WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 2/
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	10	10	10	10
Egypt	1,050	1,088	1,109	1,250
Morocco	495	470	460	460
Sudan	550	550	550	550
Tunisia	40	26	30	35
Total	2,145	2,144	2,159	2,305
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	900	900	940	800
Iraq	12	12	12	12
Lebanon	20	18	25	25
Syria	99	115	115	115
Turkey	2,191	1,678	1,375	2,000
Total	3,222	2,723	2,467	2,952
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	233	290	200	250
Burma	55	60	60	60
China	6,505	5,900	6,750	7,000
India 6/	11,660	16,410	18,270	17,000
Indonesia	2,480	2,450	2,100	2,450
Japan	842	817	898	870
Malaysia	114	102	107	110
Nepal	45	45	45	45
Pakistan	3,128	3,212	2,643	2,800
Philippines	1,809	1,647	1,787	1,850
Sri Lanka	60	60	60	60
Taiwan	496	441	397	370
Thailand	3,975	5,448	6,300	6,500
Vietnam	430	450	500	500
Total	31,842	37,342	40,127	39,875
OCEANIA				
Australia	4,412	5,196	5,136	5,600
Fiji	458	535	471	480
Papua New Guinea	32	35	35	35
Total	4,902	5,766	5,642	6,115
WORLD TOTAL	109,787	115,842	122,509	124,989

1/ National crop years. About one-half are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw value sugar are 1.07 for cane sugar, 1.07 for U.S. beet sugar, and 1.087 for beet sugar in other countries.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, and Puerto Rico cane sugar.

5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

6/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar.

Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1994/95 – 720; 1995/96 – 620; 1996/97 – 620.

7/ Includes all 6 republics of the Former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 21

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA	BEET	SUGARBEET	RAW	RECOVERY	SUGAR
	HARVESTED 1,000 Ha	YIELD MT/Ha	PRODUCTION 1,000 MT	SUGAR 1,000 MT	RATE Percent	YIELD MT/Ha
NORTH AMERICA						
United States 2/						
1994/95	584	49.7	29,024	4,076	14.0	6.98
1995/96	574	44.3	25,425	3,553	14.0	6.19
1996/97 NOV	536	45.3	24,277	3,583	14.8	6.68
EUROPEAN UNION						
Austria						
1994/95	52	49.3	2,561	438	17.1	8.42
1995/96	52	55.5	2,886	480	16.6	9.23
1996/97 NOV	52	54.8	2,850	460	16.1	8.85
Belgium—Luxembourg						
1994/95	101	56.7	5,729	945	16.5	9.36
1995/96	104	60.5	6,291	964	15.3	9.27
1996/97 NOV	105	58.1	6,100	1,000	16.4	9.52
Denmark						
1994/95	66	44.6	2,942	487	16.6	7.38
1995/96	67	44.6	2,985	470	15.7	7.01
1996/97 NOV	67	52.2	3,500	480	13.7	7.16
France						
1994/95	410	58.4	23,943	4,363	18.2	10.64
1995/96	426	59.0	25,121	4,601	18.3	10.80
1996/97 NOV	418	57.4	24,000	4,400	18.3	10.53
Germany						
1994/95	506	47.8	24,211	3,991	16.5	7.89
1995/96	518	50.3	26,049	4,150	15.9	8.01
1996/97 NOV	514	52.5	27,000	4,550	16.9	8.85
Greece						
1994/95	40	58.5	2,340	277	11.8	6.93
1995/96	42	61.0	2,561	314	12.3	7.48
1996/97 NOV	42	59.5	2,500	280	11.2	6.67
Ireland						
1994/95	36	38.6	1,390	232	16.7	6.44
1995/96	36	43.0	1,547	242	15.6	6.72
1996/97 NOV	35	40.6	1,420	240	16.9	6.86
Italy						
1994/95	285	41.8	11,905	1,622	13.6	5.69
1995/96	285	45.4	12,932	1,621	12.5	5.69
1996/97 NOV	245	44.9	11,000	1,460	13.3	5.96
Netherlands						
1994/95	115	53.5	6,149	1,050	17.1	9.13
1995/96	116	55.6	6,449	1,085	16.8	9.35
1996/97 NOV	116	58.0	6,728	1,100	16.3	9.48
Portugal						
1994/95	1	53.0	53	4	7.5	4.00
1995/96	1	60.0	60	3	5.0	3.00
1996/97 NOV	1	55.0	55	4	7.3	4.00
Spain						
1994/95	180	45.0	8,100	1,205	14.9	6.69
1995/96	174	42.8	7,450	1,191	16.0	6.84
1996/97 NOV	161	47.8	7,700	1,192	15.5	7.40
United Kingdom						
1994/95	170	49.2	8,360	1,373	16.4	8.08
1995/96	170	49.6	8,432	1,330	15.8	7.82
1996/97 NOV	170	50.0	8,500	1,500	17.6	8.82

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21, Continued
SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Total European Union						
1994/95	2,049	49.4	101,135	16,524	16.3	8.06
1995/96	2,079	51.2	106,351	17,001	16.0	8.18
1996/97 NOV	2,018	52.1	105,163	17,236	16.4	8.54
EAST EUROPE						
Albania						
1994/95	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1995/96	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1996/97 NOV	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
Bulgaria						
1994/95	8	13.1	105	13	12.4	1.63
1995/96	8	16.9	135	16	11.9	2.00
1996/97 NOV	7	15.7	110	8	7.3	1.14
Czech Republic						
1994/95	91	35.6	3,240	375	11.6	4.12
1995/96	90	41.2	3,712	477	12.9	5.30
1996/97 NOV	102	42.3	4,317	555	12.9	5.44
Hungary						
1994/95	106	33.9	3,593	425	11.8	4.01
1995/96	122	36.6	4,460	484	10.9	3.97
1996/97 NOV	110	33.6	3,700	500	13.5	4.55
Poland						
1994/95	400	29.1	11,630	1,492	12.8	3.73
1995/96	384	34.7	13,340	1,714	12.8	4.46
1996/97 NOV	436	34.4	15,000	2,200	14.7	5.05
Romania						
1994/95	125	21.3	2,664	212	8.0	1.70
1995/96	133	20.0	2,655	207	7.8	1.56
1996/97 NOV	136	19.1	2,604	220	8.4	1.62
Slovakia						
1994/95	34	32.5	1,105	130	11.8	9.0
1995/96	33	31.8	1,050	145	13.8	9.5
1996/97 NOV	33	36.4	1,200	180	15.0	8.3
Yugoslavia 3/						
1994/95	115	28.7	3,300	340	10.3	2.96
1995/96	94	25.5	2,400	250	10.4	2.66
1996/97 NOV	106	35.8	3,800	400	10.5	3.77
Total Eastern Europe						
1994/95	886	29.1	25,787	2,997	11.6	3.38
1995/96	871	32.0	27,902	3,303	11.8	3.79
1996/97 NOV	937	33.0	30,881	4,073	13.2	4.35
FSU-12						
Belarus						
1994/95	57	18.9	1,075	107	10.0	1.88
1995/96	55	21.3	1,172	152	13.0	2.76
1996/97 NOV	58	19.0	1,100	140	12.7	2.41
Kazakstan						
1994/95	55	10.9	600	60	10.0	1.09
1995/96	45	15.6	700	50	7.1	1.11
1996/97 NOV	50	12.0	600	65	10.8	1.30

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21, Continued

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
FSU - 12 (CONT.)						
Kyrgyzstan						
1994/95	12	9.2	110	11	10.0	0.92
1995/96	12	13.3	160	15	9.4	1.25
1996/97 NOV	12	17.9	215	15	7.0	1.25
Moldova						
1994/95	75	18.7	1,400	160	11.4	2.13
1995/96	74	23.0	1,700	190	11.2	2.57
1996/97 NOV	75	24.0	1,800	190	10.6	2.53
Russia						
1994/95	1,104	12.6	13,945	1,655	11.9	1.50
1995/96	1,085	17.6	19,110	2,060	10.8	1.90
1996/97 NOV	1,100	15.0	16,500	1,900	11.5	1.73
Ukraine						
1994/95	1,485	18.9	28,138	3,600	12.8	2.42
1995/96	1,448	20.3	29,400	3,800	12.9	2.62
1996/97 NOV	1,390	18.3	25,500	3,000	11.8	2.16
Total FSU-12						
1994/95	2,788	16.2	45,268	5,593	12.4	2.01
1995/96	2,719	19.2	52,242	6,267	12.0	2.30
1996/97 NOV	2,685	17.0	45,715	5,310	11.6	1.98
BALTICS						
Latvia						
1994/95	20	15.0	300	30	10.0	1.50
1995/96	20	15.0	300	35	11.7	1.75
1996/97 NOV	20	15.0	300	35	11.7	1.75
Lithuania						
1994/95	31	17.7	550	50	9.1	1.61
1995/96	32	26.0	832	80	9.6	2.50
1996/97 NOV	32	25.0	800	70	8.8	2.19
Total Baltics						
1994/95	51	16.7	850	80	9.4	1.57
1995/96	52	21.8	1,132	115	10.2	2.21
1996/97 NOV	52	21.2	1,100	105	9.5	2.02
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey						
1994/95	405	31.5	12,757	1,678	13.2	4.14
1995/96	309	35.6	10,989	1,375	12.5	4.45
1996/97 NOV	415	34.5	14,300	2,000	14.0	4.82
ASIA						
China 2/						
1994/95	575	21.6	12,406	1,000	8.1	1.74
1995/96	690	20.3	13,984	1,200	8.6	1.74
1996/97 NOV	685	19.7	13,500	1,200	8.9	1.75
Japan 2/						
1994/95	70	55.0	3,853	633	16.4	9.04
1995/96	70	54.5	3,813	708	18.6	10.11
1996/97 NOV	70	54.3	3,800	690	18.2	9.86

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21, Continued
SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Subtotal						
1994/95	7,408	269.2	231,080	32,581	14.1	4.40
1995/96	7,364	278.9	241,838	33,522	13.9	4.55
1996/97 NOV	7,398	277.1	238,736	34,197	14.3	4.62
Others						
1994/95	390	42.9	16,718	2,169	13.0	5.56
1995/96	385	41.9	16,146	2,276	14.1	5.91
1996/97 NOV	384	40.6	15,599	2,188	14.0	5.70
WORLD						
1994/95	7,798	31.8	247,798	34,750	14.0	4.46
1995/96	7,749	33.3	257,984	35,798	13.9	4.62
1996/97 NOV	7,782	32.7	254,335	36,385	14.3	4.68

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07 in the United States and 1.087 in other countries.

2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

3/ Includes all 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 22
SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1994/95	240	46.7	11,200	1,180	10.5	4.92
1995/96	250	54.8	13,700	1,590	11.6	6.36
1996/97 NOV	260	49.2	12,800	1,320	10.3	5.08
Australia						
1994/95	365	95.5	34,860	5,196	14.9	14.24
1995/96	383	98.0	37,537	5,136	13.7	13.41
1996/97 NOV	397	102.3	40,600	5,600	13.8	14.11
Brazil						
1994/95	1,750	62.9	110,000	12,500	11.4	7.14
1995/96	1,950	61.5	120,000	13,700	11.4	7.03
1996/97 NOV	2,000	62.5	125,000	14,500	11.6	7.25
China 2/						
1994/95	1,035	58.3	60,300	4,900	8.1	4.73
1995/96	1,025	63.8	65,417	5,550	8.5	5.41
1996/97 NOV	1,062	62.8	66,700	5,800	8.7	5.46
Colombia						
1994/95	130	132.3	17,200	2,071	12.0	15.93
1995/96	131	132.1	17,300	2,002	11.6	15.28
1996/97 NOV	131	132.8	17,400	2,030	11.7	15.50
Cuba						
1994/95	1,300	30.0	39,000	3,300	8.5	2.54
1995/96	1,300	35.0	45,500	4,450	9.8	3.42
1996/97 NOV	1,300	35.0	45,500	4,600	10.1	3.54
Dominican Republic						
1994/95	208	26.0	5,400	482	8.9	2.32
1995/96	215	28.2	6,060	563	9.3	2.62
1996/97 NOV	215	28.8	6,200	590	9.5	2.74
Egypt 2/						
1994/95	105	85.4	8,970	963	10.7	9.17
1995/96	101	85.4	8,630	982	11.4	9.72
1996/97 NOV	102	86.3	8,800	1,090	12.4	10.69
Fiji						
1994/95	60	66.7	4,000	535	13.4	8.92
1995/96	58	69.0	4,000	471	11.8	8.12
1996/97 NOV	55	67.3	3,700	480	13.0	8.73
Guatemala						
1994/95	150	84.9	12,736	1,333	10.5	8.89
1995/96	163	78.8	12,852	1,334	10.4	8.18
1996/97 NOV	170	81.0	13,770	1,440	10.5	8.47

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 22, Continued
SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA	CANE	SUGARCANE	RAW	RECOVERY	SUGAR
	HARVESTED 1,000 Ha	YIELD MT/Ha	PRODUCTION 1,000 MT	SUGAR 1,000 MT	RATE Percent	YIELD MT/Ha
India 3/						
1994/95	2,240	71.2	159,593	16,410	10.3	7.33
1995/96	2,450	74.5	182,600	18,270	10.0	7.46
1996/97 NOV	2,300	71.1	163,500	17,000	10.4	7.39
Indonesia						
1994/95	405	75.4	30,545	2,450	8.0	6.05
1995/96	400	75.0	30,000	2,100	7.0	5.25
1996/97 NOV	425	76.5	32,500	2,450	7.5	5.76
Mauritius						
1994/95	75	66.7	5,000	532	10.6	7.09
1995/96	75	69.3	5,200	573	11.0	7.64
1996/97 NOV	77	75.1	5,780	650	11.2	8.44
Mexico						
1994/95	521	77.0	40,134	4,556	11.4	8.74
1995/96	540	78.3	42,300	4,660	11.0	8.63
1996/97 NOV	540	77.8	42,000	4,600	11.0	8.52
Pakistan 2/						
1994/95	732	46.7	34,193	3,192	9.3	4.36
1995/96	525	52.5	27,570	2,621	9.5	4.99
1996/97 NOV	641	47.0	30,100	2,780	9.2	4.34
Peru						
1994/95	54	107.9	5,827	641	11.0	11.87
1995/96	56	110.0	6,160	641	10.4	11.45
1996/97 NOV	60	108.3	6,500	700	10.8	11.67
Philippines						
1994/95	375	49.1	18,415	1,647	8.9	4.39
1995/96	367	62.1	22,774	1,787	7.8	4.87
1996/97 NOV	375	62.7	23,500	1,850	7.9	4.93
South Africa						
1994/95	284	55.2	15,683	1,770	11.3	6.23
1995/96	289	58.0	16,750	1,769	10.6	6.12
1996/97 NOV	300	75.0	22,512	2,500	11.1	8.33
Sudan						
1994/95	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1995/96	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1996/97 NOV	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
Swaziland						
1994/95	37	102.7	3,800	495	13.0	13.38
1995/96	37	89.2	3,300	447	13.5	12.08
1996/97 NOV	37	100.0	3,700	490	13.2	13.24

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 22, Continued
SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
						MT/Ha
Taiwan						
1994/95	54	81.8	4,417	441	10.0	8.17
1995/96	49	81.0	3,967	397	10.0	8.10
1996/97 NOV	45	81.6	3,670	370	10.1	8.22
Thailand						
1994/95	940	53.7	50,459	5,448	10.8	5.80
1995/96	960	60.1	57,693	6,300	10.9	6.56
1996/97 NOV	968	61.0	59,000	6,500	11.0	6.71
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1994/95	20	179.3	3,586	453	12.6	22.65
1995/96	16	207.8	3,324	415	12.5	25.94
1996/97 NOV	14	202.1	2,830	354	12.5	25.29
U.S. (Mainland) 2/ 5/						
1994/95	331	66.2	21,899	2,620	12.0	7.92
1995/96	334	68.5	22,863	2,687	11.8	8.04
1996/97 NOV	317	66.1	20,965	2,504	11.9	7.90
Venezuela						
1994/95	113	60.9	6,879	530	7.7	4.69
1995/96	100	60.0	6,000	456	7.6	4.56
1996/97 NOV	112	61.2	6,850	545	8.0	4.87
Zimbabwe						
1994/95	36	117.9	4,244	524	12.3	14.56
1995/96	34	116.0	3,943	512	13.0	15.06
1996/97 NOV	34	80.9	2,750	380	13.8	11.18
Subtotal						
1994/95	11,610	61.4	713,340	74,719	10.5	6.44
1995/96	11,858	65.0	770,440	79,963	10.4	6.74
1996/97 NOV	11,987	64.4	771,627	81,673	10.6	6.81
Others						
1994/95	1,269	55.2	70,033	6,373	9.1	5.02
1995/96	1,296	56.2	72,849	6,748	9.3	5.21
1996/97 NOV	1,288	57.3	73,758	6,931	9.4	5.38
WORLD						
1994/95	12,879	60.8	783,373	81,092	10.4	6.30
1995/96	13,154	64.1	843,289	86,711	10.3	6.59
1996/97 NOV	13,275	63.7	845,385	88,604	10.5	6.67

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.

2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.

3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar).

4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

5/ Does not include Puerto Rico.

The 1996/97 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 473,700 tons (packed-weight basis), down 6 percent from 1995/96. Significant pack reductions in the United States, Turkey, and Mexico are responsible for the downturn in output.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

United States: Raisin output in 1996/97 is projected to decline slightly from last year's small pack. In 1995/96, over 10,000 hectares were put in the raisin industry diversion program-- due to expected oversupply--which reduced the raisin pack by approximately 44,000 tons. Although no land was put into the diversion program in 1996/97, other factors such as increased demand for grapes for processing into juice and wine, have limited the available supply for drying. The first official estimate of the 1996/97 raisin pack in the United States will be released by the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service in January 1997.

Turkey: The 1996/97 sultana pack in Turkey is forecast at 170,000 tons, down 11 percent from 1995/96. Record September rainfall has reportedly caused significant damage to the crop. Preliminary reports indicate that as much as 20 percent of the crop has not been dried and that a significant portion was only partially dried when the rain hit. Indications are that mold will be a problem, resulting in some crop loss, and a significant portion of the crop will be downgraded.

In recent years, most of the increase in seedless grape production has resulted from more intensive cultivation through better irrigation and the use of trellises, rather than from an increase in area. For the past several years, TARIS, the quasi-governmental Aegean grower's cooperative for olives, cotton, figs, and sultanas, has advocated limiting the area planted to seedless grapes because it believes the export market is saturated. The idea has reportedly received little support from growers, the Government, or processors. On August 20, 1996, TARIS announced the 1996/97 procurement price of TL 85,000 per kilogram (about US\$0.91 per kilogram). This price represents more than a 90-

percent increase in the 1995/96 procurement price of TL 44,000 per kilogram in nominal terms and, with inflation averaging about 80 percent from August 1995 to August 1996, represents a slight increase in real terms.

Greece: The 1996/97 sultana pack is forecast at 30,000 tons, unchanged from last year. Production prospects this season were limited by an unexpected expansion of the Phyloxera virus in Crete. However, favorable weather, including the absence of rain during the drying period, has improved fruit quality this season. The Phyloxera Recovery Program is continuing to replace vineyards with Phyloxera-resistant vines. By the year 2000, 60 to 70 percent of the vines will have been replaced with new plants, allowing output to recover to an estimated 65,000 to 70,000 tons.

Mexico: Raisin production in 1996/97 is forecast to decrease to 13,000 tons, 35 percent below last season. The combined effect of more grapes being diverted to the fresh table grape market and less than optimal weather during the growing season caused the reduction. Many fresh grapes were exported to the United States to be processed into raisins or grape juice.

Planted and harvested area for raisin grapes have remained stagnant over the past several years at 5,000 hectares. The cost of production for raisins in 1996/97 is still considered high at 8,000 pesos per hectare (US\$1,015 per hectare) in Sonora. However, the cost depends on cultural practices, which have become less intensive due to the high cost of fertilizers and pesticides. Farmgate prices for raisins for 1996/97 range from 4,500 to 7,000 pesos per ton (US\$570 to \$890 per ton), significantly higher than last year because of lower domestic production.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

The forecast for the 1996/97 sultana pack in the Southern Hemisphere (harvested early in 1997) will be released in May 1997. The May 1996 (WAP 5-96) estimate for the 1995/96 pack has been revised downward--from 126,000 tons to 122,200--because of a significant reduction in the estimate for Australia. The estimates for

Chile and South Africa remain unchanged at 34,000 tons and 30,000, respectively.

Australia: The 1995/96 sultana production estimate has been revised downward to 58,200 tons from the preliminary May 1996 forecast of 62,000. Although the crop did not reach the original target, the sultana pack was up 79 percent from 1994/95--the result of improved growing and drying weather and a decrease in demand for multi-purpose grapes by the wine industry.

Chile: Raisin production in 1995/96 is estimated at 34,000 tons, unchanged from the preliminary forecast, but down 3 percent from 1994/95

because of a reduction in total grape production. In addition to fresh consumption and drying, there is increasing competition for grapes from the grape juice concentrate industry.

South Africa: The 1995/96 raisin/sultana pack is estimated at 30,000 tons, down 22 percent from 1994/95. Inclement weather, including hail and wind damage during the growing season and late-season rains, led to the reduction in output.

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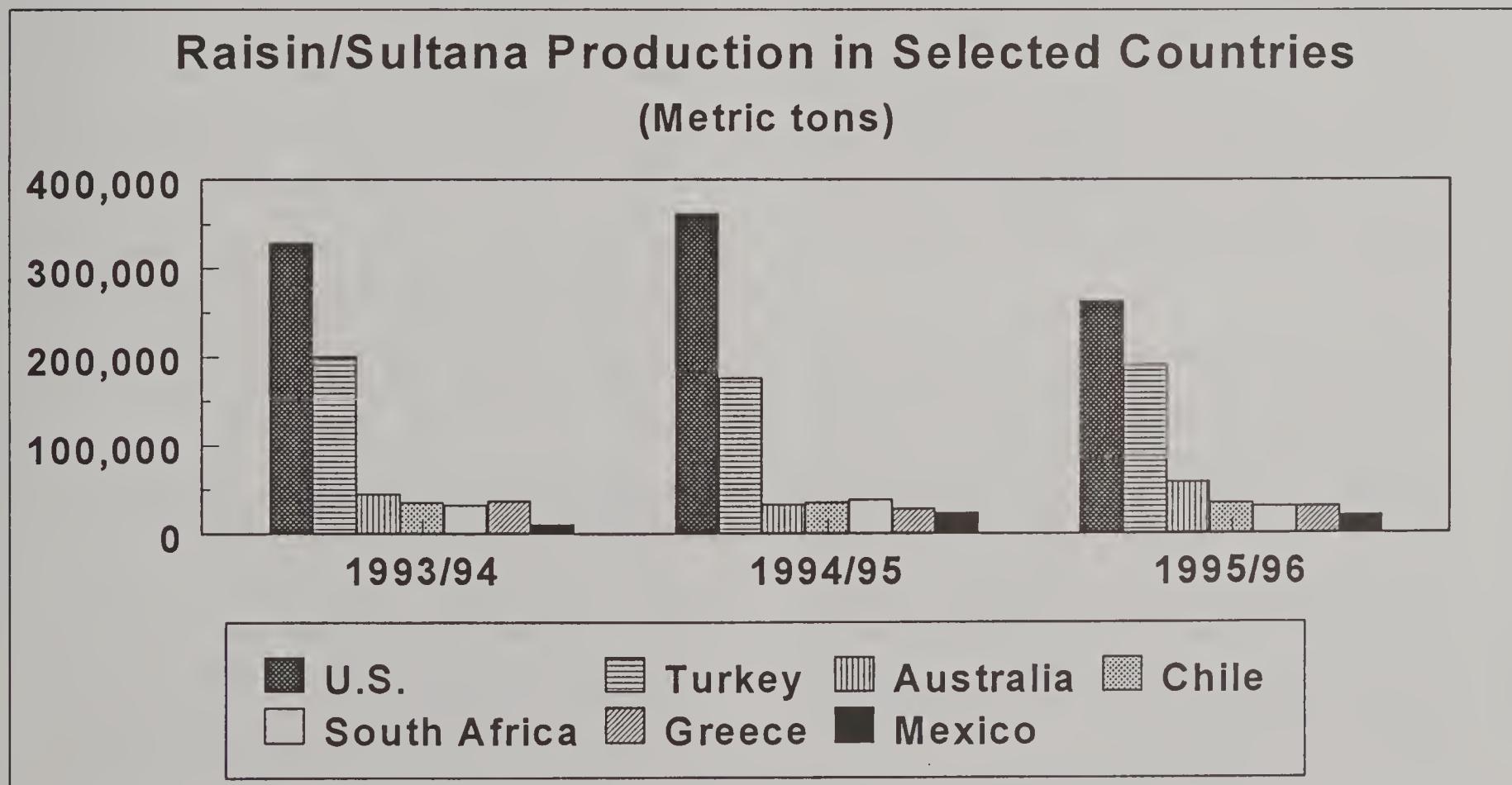
TABLE 23
RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric tons - Packed weight basis)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Greece	38,000	37,000	28,000	30,000	30,000
Mexico	13,000	10,000	23,000	20,000	13,000
Turkey	150,000	200,000	176,000	190,000	170,000
United States	333,146	328,310	361,397	261,932	260,700 2/
Total	534,146	575,310	588,397	501,932	473,700
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Australia	42,634	44,783	32,600	58,200	NA
Chile	22,000	34,950	35,150	34,000	NA
South Africa	27,023	31,742	38,540	30,000	NA
Total	91,657	111,475	106,290	122,200	NA
TOTAL	625,803	686,785	694,687	624,132	NA

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Office estimate. The first USDA survey estimate of the 1996/97 raisin pack in the United States will be released in January 1997 by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

CHART 1



SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN PRODUCTION

Southeast Asia, for the purposes of this article, is comprised of Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Total grain production in Southeast Asia for 1996/97 is forecast at 104.0 million tons from an area of 49.2 million hectares. Production for 1996/97 is up 2 percent from the 102.1 million tons produced last season. Virtually every country in this region increased production this year following the upward trend of the past decade.

Burma: Milled rice output in 1996/97 is estimated at 10.4 million tons, up 4 percent from 1995/96. Gains in the monsoon crop accounted for all the year-to-year increases in area and production. (The monsoon crop comprises 82 percent of the total crop.) Previous projections of higher dry season production have been scaled back because of the lack of irrigation infrastructure and farmer preference for growing pulses during the dry season. The 1995/96 crop size, though 8 percent higher than the previous year, was limited by flooding and rain. This adverse weather damaged most of the seeded area in Irrawaddy Division, the major rice producing region. Also, fertilizer shortages occurred in the 1995/96 monsoon crop.

Cambodia: Milled rice production in 1996/97 is estimated at 2.2 million tons, up 2 percent from 1995/96 and 57 percent from 1994/95. Harvested area increased to 2.0 million hectares in 1996/97, up 3 percent from 1995/96 and 15 percent from 1994/95. The relatively good results the last two years are credited to good weather, more planted area, and recovery from decades of war. The Government of Cambodia is encouraging rice production in hopes of improving the domestic economy through rice exports.

Indonesia: Milled rice production is estimated at 33.5 million tons in 1996/97, up from 32.7 million tons in 1995/96. The Government is continuing its program to open new rice area, especially in Central Kalimantan. Harvested area is forecast at 11.6 million hectares in 1996/97, up from 11.4 million in 1995/96 and 1994/95. New rice varieties and improved farming methods are forecast to raise yields on a milled basis to 2.89 tons per hectare in 1996/97, from 2.87 tons per hectare in 1995/96, and from 2.83 tons per hectare in 1994/95.

Corn production is forecast at 6.0 million tons for 1996/97, down 3 percent from 1995/96, but up 9 percent from 1994/95. Harvested area is forecast to decrease to 3.5 million hectares, down 4 percent from 1995/96, but up 13 percent from 1994/95. The Ministry of Agriculture is continuing its corn expansion program that includes efforts in the Provinces of North Sumatra, Lampung, East Java, South Sulawesi, Central Java, and West Java. However, high rice prices are expected to cause farmers to shift area away from corn in 1996/97.

Laos: Rice production is estimated at 850,000 tons in 1996/97 and 1995/96, down from 950,000 tons in 1994/95. Heavy flooding along the Mekong River in both 1996/97 and 1995/96 caused significant damage to the rice crops which resulted in food shortages in local areas. Correspondingly, area harvested is estimated to have dropped to 520,000 hectares in both 1996/97 and 1995/96, from 610,000 hectares in 1994/95.

Malaysia: No major changes are foreseen for 1996/97 which for Malaysian rice runs from July through June. Milled rice production is forecast steady at 1.3 million tons on a harvested area of 665,000 hectares. For 1995/96, production is also estimated at 1.3 million tons, about the same as it was for the two previous years. Area harvested has been steady since 1993/94 at about 665,000 hectares. There were slight increases in area and production in 1995/96 in MADA, the main rice growing area in the country, which offset a drop in planted area in KADA. Total rice output from MADA was 567,000 tons or about 43 percent of the country's total. Other parts of the country enjoyed a normal harvest. Malaysia maintains a rice production support scheme which includes subsidies of about US\$9.75 per 100 kilogram of paddy rice delivered to a licensed facility, and minimum support prices which makes the Government the buyer of last resort.

Philippines: Farmgate prices have now stabilized and with current large stocks, rice production in 1996/97 (July-June) is forecast at 7.3 million tons, only slightly higher than in 1995/96. Recent typhoons have caused damage to rice areas in central and southern producing areas, but have also supplied moisture to the growing crop and are not expected to significantly change

overall prospects. There was a record-high production of rice in 1995/96 of 7.3 million tons, up 7 percent from 1994/95. The main reason for the increase appears to be an increase in area, 3.9 million hectares in 1995/96, up 7 percent from 1994/95. High rice prices, caused in part by higher prices for wheat imports, encouraged farmers to increase rice production.

For corn production in 1996/97 (July-June), a slight rise in yield is expected to be offset by a slight decline in area, leaving production forecast unchanged at 4.3 million tons. Production declined 5 percent in 1995/96 to 4.3 million tons primarily because competition from other crops reduced area 7 percent, to 2.8 million hectares. Reduced wet-season crop from July to January accounted for the decline. Rain during the dry season (from January to June) actually increased, particularly on the northern island of Luzon, compared with the previous year.

Thailand: Rice production in 1996/97 is estimated down, at 14.2 million tons. A dry spell delayed seeding right at planting and is expected to reduce average yields at harvest, now getting underway. Heavy rains during the growing season generally maintained the crop despite limited damage caused by flooding. The main-season crop, harvested October - January, suffered minimally from flooding in the lower north and central plains. Also, with large amounts of irrigation water available, the second crop, which made up 18 percent of the 1995/96 crop, is estimated to offset the flood losses of the main-season crop. Traditionally, the dry-season crop was harvested June-August but with the introduction of new varieties and new cropping patterns, a number of areas are harvesting two dry-season crops.

Corn area accounts for about 5 percent of total agricultural area and is mostly planted by small farmers with an average farm size of 8 to 12 acres. Thailand's corn production in 1996/97 (90 to 95 percent harvested in July-October 1996) is estimated at 4.2 million tons, up 14 percent from 1995/96. If realized it will be the highest production level since 1988/89. Record prices for corn in the previous season induced farmers to grow more corn by displacing other crops and using idle land. Yields are continuing to climb and are estimated at 3.4 tons per hectare, up 3 percent from 1995/96 and up 42 percent from a decade earlier.

Vietnam: Rice production on a milled basis for 1996/97 is forecast at 17.8 million tons, up 2 percent from 1995/96 and up 7 percent from 1994/95. This year, heavy rains along with resultant flooding are expected to affect the 10th-month crop, especially in the Mekong Delta. Over the past decade, both harvested area and yield have increased steadily as surplus production is sold in the world market. Vietnam produces rice year-round, with the crop divided into three seasons: the main season or 10th-month crop which is harvested generally around December-January; the Winter-Spring crop which is harvested generally around March-April; and the Summer-Autumn crop which is generally harvested around August-September. For the last few years, the 10th-month crop, the Winter-Spring crop, and the Summer-Fall crop have accounted for 31 percent, 46 percent, and 23 percent of the total crop, respectively.

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TABLE 24

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN AREA

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 F
Burma											
Corn	179	160	121	123	124	137	115	159	160	160	160
Millet	180	180	156	175	177	175	175	180	180	180	180
Rice, Milled	4,666	4,483	4,527	4,733	4,797	4,524	4,855	5,443	5,517	5,700	5,700
Wheat	119	127	120	121	130	135	135	135	140	140	140
TOTAL	5,144	4,950	4,924	5,152	5,227	4,963	5,302	5,868	5,996	6,180	6,180
Cambodia											
Corn	35	35	35	25	25	22	48	48	49	50	50
Rice, Milled	1,532	1,600	1,670	1,640	1,740	1,670	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,900	1,950
TOTAL	1,567	1,635	1,705	1,665	1,765	1,692	1,748	1,848	1,749	1,950	2,000
Indonesia											
Corn	3,047	2,675	2,850	2,700	2,700	2,900	3,050	2,950	3,109	3,652	3,500
Rice, Milled	9,800	9,800	10,530	10,502	10,282	11,103	11,012	10,735	11,439	11,400	11,600
TOTAL	12,847	12,475	13,380	13,202	12,982	14,003	14,062	13,685	14,548	15,052	15,100
Laos											
Rice, Milled	730	675	650	700	640	560	570	540	610	520	520
TOTAL	730	675	650	700	640	560	570	540	610	520	520
Malaysia											
Corn	15	17	18	19	20	20	21	20	20	20	25
Rice, Milled	635	629	655	612	662	650	660	668	665	663	665
TOTAL	650	646	673	631	682	670	681	688	685	683	690
Philippines											
Corn	3,563	3,725	3,750	3,607	3,861	3,482	3,330	3,100	2,967	2,760	2,700
Rice, Milled	3,402	3,280	3,485	3,445	3,433	3,288	3,237	3,445	3,668	3,924	3,950
TOTAL	6,965	7,005	7,235	7,052	7,294	6,770	6,567	6,545	6,635	6,684	6,650
Thailand											
Corn	1,815	1,754	1,600	1,400	1,350	1,230	1,070	1,200	1,140	1,250	
Rice, Milled	9,659	9,237	9,917	9,986	8,792	9,053	9,177	8,676	9,196	9,250	9,200
Sorghum	223	204	170	160	190	140	140	150	160	160	160
TOTAL	11,697	11,195	11,687	11,546	10,332	10,543	10,547	9,896	10,556	10,550	10,610
Vietnam											
Corn	420	430	511	510	507	515	500	500	500	500	550
Rice, Milled	5,679	5,732	5,982	6,053	6,268	6,487	6,512	6,643	6,680	6,830	6,850
TOTAL	6,099	6,162	6,493	6,563	6,775	7,002	7,012	7,143	7,180	7,330	7,400
SEASIA											
Corn	9,074	8,796	8,885	8,384	8,586	8,413	8,316	7,803	8,004	8,282	8,235
Millet	180	180	156	175	177	180	175	175	180	180	180
Rice, Milled	36,103	35,436	37,416	37,671	36,614	37,335	37,723	37,950	39,475	40,187	40,435
Sorghum	223	204	170	160	190	140	140	150	160	160	160
Wheat	119	127	120	121	130	135	135	135	140	140	140
TOTAL	45,699	44,743	46,747	46,511	45,697	46,203	46,489	46,213	47,959	48,949	49,150

F - forecast
November 1996

TABLE 25
SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN YIELD

		1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 F
Burma												
Corn		1.59	1.40	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.54	1.52	1.56	1.61	1.69	1.56
Millet		0.47	0.47	0.72	0.66	0.78	0.81	0.74	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
Rice, Milled		1.52	1.53	1.66	1.71	1.66	1.64	1.60	1.61	1.68	1.75	1.83
Wheat		1.61	1.24	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.07
TOTAL		1.49	1.48	1.61	1.66	1.61	1.59	1.56	1.57	1.64	1.71	1.78
Cambodia												
Corn		1.14	1.14	2.20	2.20	2.27	1.25	1.25	1.33	1.30	1.30	
Rice, Milled		0.86	0.82	0.93	1.03	0.76	0.90	0.82	0.83	0.82	1.13	
TOTAL		0.86	0.82	0.94	1.04	0.78	0.92	0.84	0.84	0.84	1.14	1.13
Indonesia												
Corn		1.64	1.79	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.83	1.77	1.70	1.71
Rice, Milled		2.66	2.76	2.76	2.80	2.82	2.82	2.84	2.82	2.83	2.87	2.89
TOTAL		2.42	2.56	2.56	2.60	2.62	2.62	2.63	2.61	2.60	2.58	2.62
Laos												
Rice, Milled		1.22	1.08	1.00	1.21	1.41	1.34	1.58	1.39	1.56	1.63	
TOTAL		1.22	1.08	1.00	1.21	1.41	1.34	1.58	1.39	1.56	1.63	
Malaysia												
Corn		1.73	1.76	1.78	1.79	1.75	1.75	1.71	1.90	2.00	1.80	
Rice, Milled		1.81	1.74	1.75	1.87	1.97	1.77	1.80	1.95	1.99	2.01	
TOTAL		1.81	1.74	1.75	1.87	1.96	1.77	1.80	1.94	1.99	2.01	1.99
Philippines												
Corn		1.13	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.32	1.29	1.44	1.62	1.53	1.56	
Rice, Milled		1.71	1.72	1.72	1.68	1.87	1.81	1.91	1.87	1.86	1.85	
TOTAL		1.41	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.58	1.54	1.68	1.75	1.71	1.73	1.74
Thailand												
Corn		2.37	1.56	2.63	2.93	2.81	2.67	2.76	2.71	3.17	3.25	3.36
Rice, Milled		1.29	1.32	1.42	1.33	1.29	1.49	1.43	1.46	1.54	1.56	1.54
Sorghum		1.26	1.03	1.35	1.44	1.42	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25
TOTAL		1.46	1.35	1.58	1.53	1.49	1.63	1.58	1.59	1.72	1.73	1.75
Vietnam												
Corn		1.31	1.34	1.59	1.65	1.68	1.75	1.60	1.60	1.80	1.80	
Rice, Milled		1.71	2.01	2.01	2.11	1.98	2.26	2.20	2.42	2.49	2.55	
TOTAL		1.68	1.96	1.98	2.07	1.95	2.22	2.16	2.36	2.44	2.50	2.54
SE ASIA												
Corn		1.57	1.45	1.69	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.80	1.85	1.89	1.87	
Millet		0.47	0.47	0.72	0.66	0.78	0.81	0.74	0.78	0.78	0.78	
Rice, Milled		1.79	1.87	1.92	1.94	1.93	2.04	2.05	2.10	2.14	2.17	
Sorghum		1.26	1.03	1.35	1.44	1.42	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	
Wheat		1.61	1.24	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.07	
TOTAL		1.73	1.78	1.87	1.89	1.89	1.97	2.00	2.05	2.08	2.12	

F - forecast
November 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26

SOUTHEAST ASIA GRAIN PRODUCTION

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 F	(1,000 Metric Tons)					
												1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Burma																	
Corn	285	224	188	194	186	191	208	179	256	270	250						
Millet	85	85	113	116	138	145	130	130	140	140	140						
Rice, Milled	7,080	6,840	7,500	8,100	7,943	7,424	7,772	8,750	9,280	10,000	10,440						
Wheat	192	157	130	124	135	140	140	140	150	150	150						
TOTAL	7,642	7,306	7,931	8,534	8,402	7,900	8,250	9,199	9,826	10,560	10,980						
Cambodia																	
Corn	40	40	40	55	55	50	60	65	65	65	65						
Rice, Milled	1,314	1,307	1,556	1,682	1,323	1,510	1,400	1,500	1,400	2,150	2,200						
TOTAL	1,354	1,347	1,596	1,737	1,378	1,560	1,460	1,560	1,465	2,215	2,265						
Indonesia																	
Corn	5,000	4,800	5,200	5,000	5,400	5,650	5,400	5,500	5,500	6,200	6,000						
Rice, Milled	26,051	27,089	29,072	29,366	29,042	31,350	31,318	30,315	32,333	32,700	33,500						
TOTAL	31,051	31,889	34,272	34,366	34,042	36,750	36,968	35,715	37,833	38,900	39,500						
Laos																	
Rice, Milled	894	732	651	850	900	750	900	750	950	950	950						
TOTAL	894	732	651	850	900	750	900	750	950	950	950						
Malaysia																	
Corn	26	30	32	34	35	35	36	38	40	40	45						
Rice, Milled	1,150	1,092	1,148	1,147	1,302	1,150	1,190	1,300	1,325	1,330	1,330						
TOTAL	1,176	1,122	1,180	1,181	1,337	1,185	1,226	1,338	1,365	1,370	1,375						
Philippines																	
Corn	4,016	4,380	4,525	4,412	5,102	4,490	4,810	5,030	4,534	4,300	4,300						
Rice, Milled	5,831	5,642	5,996	5,785	6,425	5,936	6,190	6,450	6,809	7,263	7,300						
TOTAL	9,847	10,022	10,521	10,197	11,527	10,426	11,000	11,480	11,343	11,563	11,600						
Thailand																	
Corn	4,309	2,736	4,200	4,100	3,800	3,600	3,400	2,900	3,800	3,700	4,200						
Rice, Milled	12,453	12,162	14,034	13,317	11,347	13,464	13,145	12,672	14,124	14,400	14,200						
Sorghum	280	210	230	230	270	150	150	180	200	200	200						
TOTAL	17,042	15,108	18,464	17,647	15,417	17,214	16,695	15,752	18,124	18,300	18,600						
Vietnam																	
Corn	550	575	815	843	850	900	800	900	900	900	900						
Rice, Milled	9,688	11,502	12,044	12,772	12,392	14,638	14,324	16,048	16,600	17,400	17,800						
TOTAL	10,238	12,077	12,859	13,615	13,242	15,538	15,124	16,848	17,500	18,300	18,800						
SE ASIA																	
Corn	14,226	12,785	15,000	14,638	15,028	14,666	14,964	14,407	15,095	15,475	15,860						
Millet	85	85	113	116	138	145	130	130	140	140	140						
Rice, Milled	64,461	66,366	72,001	73,019	70,674	76,222	76,239	77,785	82,821	86,093	87,620						
Sorghum	280	210	230	230	270	150	150	180	200	200	200						
Wheat	192	157	130	124	135	140	140	140	150	150	150						
TOTAL	79,244	79,603	87,474	88,127	86,245	91,323	91,623	92,642	98,406	102,058	103,970						

F - forecast
November 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Ukraine crop production for 1996/97 fell substantially below last year's levels for nearly all major commodities. Analysts from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service traveled to Ukraine and met with republic-level officials, crop forecasters, and independent agricultural observers in order to assess grain and oilseed production and to examine the availability of agro-chemicals and fertilizers. While weather is chiefly to blame for the poor harvest results, the inadequate application of fertilizers and plant-protection agents continues to take its toll on grain and oilseed yields.

Grain production is estimated at 24.5 million tons (not including roughly 1.5 million tons of pulses and miscellaneous grains), down 7.4 million from last year. Wheat output is estimated at 14.5 million tons, down 1.8 million from last year despite a 14-percent increase in harvested area. Crops suffered from unfavorable weather during almost every growth stage. A prolonged winter delayed both the sowing of spring grains and the resumption of tillering for winter grains. Winter grains suffered also from a sudden transition to unusually high May temperatures, which resulted in an abbreviated growing season. Subsequent June drought intensified the stress on both winter and spring grains. Potential corn production was slashed by persistent summer dryness in southern and eastern Ukraine. Because of the drought, nearly 50 percent of the 1.2 million hectares planted as corn-for-grain was reportedly harvested as silage and output is estimated at 1.5 million tons compared to 3.4 million last year.

The output of technical crops is also forecast to fall short of 1995 levels. Sunflowerseed production is estimated to drop 30 percent, to 2.0 million tons, as a result of the same drought that lowered corn yield in southeastern Ukraine. Although only 19 million tons of sugar beets had been harvested by the end of October compared to 28 million last year, approximately 25 percent of the crop still remained to be harvested and the

reported yield was down only 6 percent. The main sugar-beet zone is north and west of the area most affected by summer drought this year, and the crop escaped significant weather-related injury. Production is estimated at 25.5 million tons, down 13 percent from last year.

The application of fertilizers and plant-protection chemicals throughout the former Soviet Union has plummeted over the past six years. The situation does not stem from an actual shortage of products--as indicated by observers' estimates that up to 70 percent of the nitrogen fertilizer produced in Ukraine is exported--but rather can be attributed to skyrocketing prices following price liberalization in the early 1990's. Fertilizers and plant-protection chemicals remain prohibitively expensive for cash-strapped farms. Farms have responded to the high price of mineral fertilizers by increasing the use of organic fertilizers (including green-manure crops), adjusting crop rotations, and applying mineral fertilizers with greater efficiency. In most of the key agricultural areas, however, soil fertility remains below optimum levels. Insect pests have had a considerable negative impact on grain quality over the past two years as many fields go untreated. Further exacerbating the situation is the reportedly widespread use of non-certified seed, which has reduced both the yield and quality of the grain crop.

About the only encouraging news for the Ukrainian agricultural sector is that winter-crop sowing for 1997/98 was completed without notable problems and conditions were favorable for crop germination and establishment. According to a senior Ministry of Agriculture official, sown area of winter grains is slated to reach 8.6 million hectares, up 0.9 million from last year.

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CHART 2

Ukraine: Total-Grain Area and Production

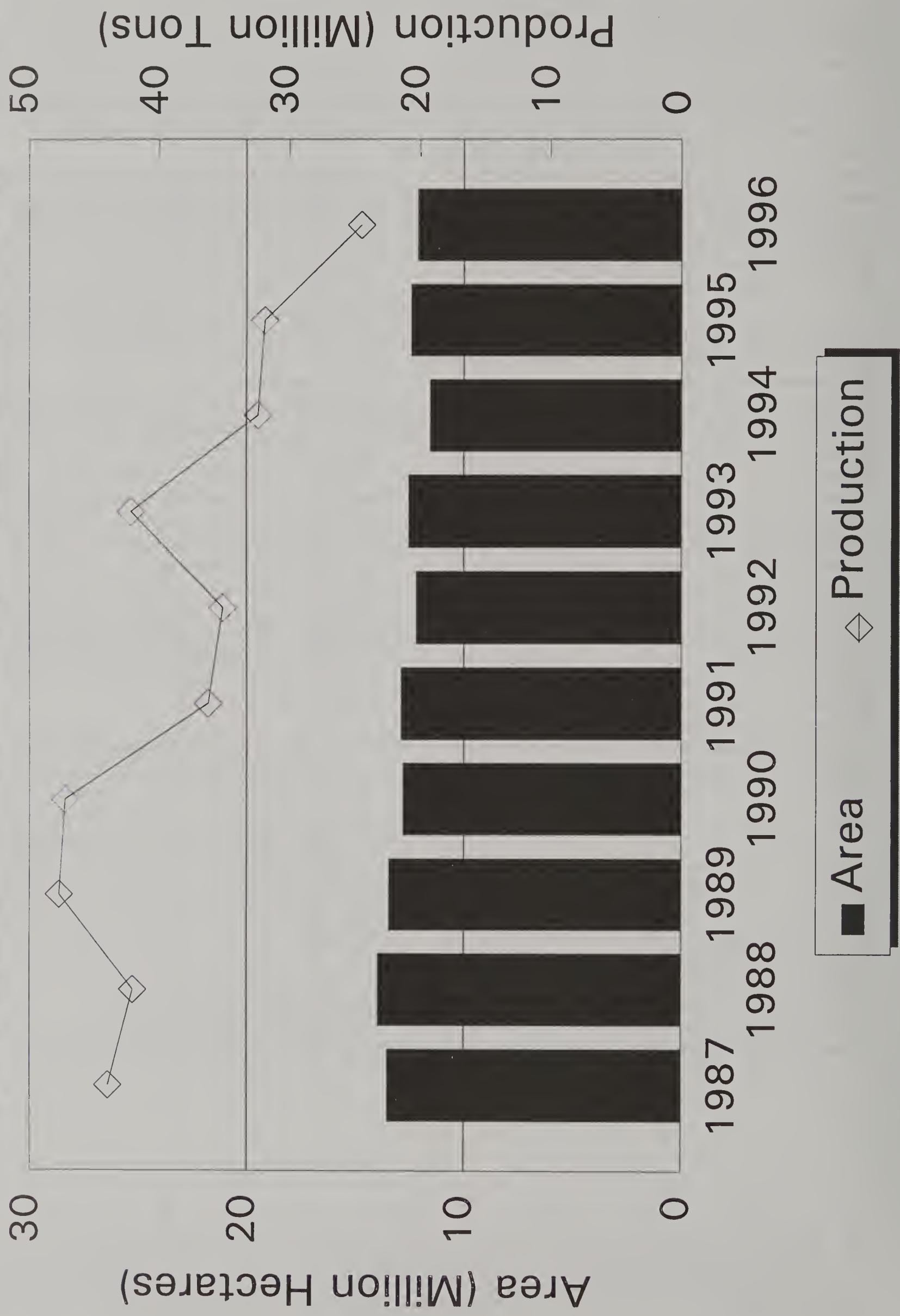


CHART 3

Ukraine: Estimated Area of Major Grains

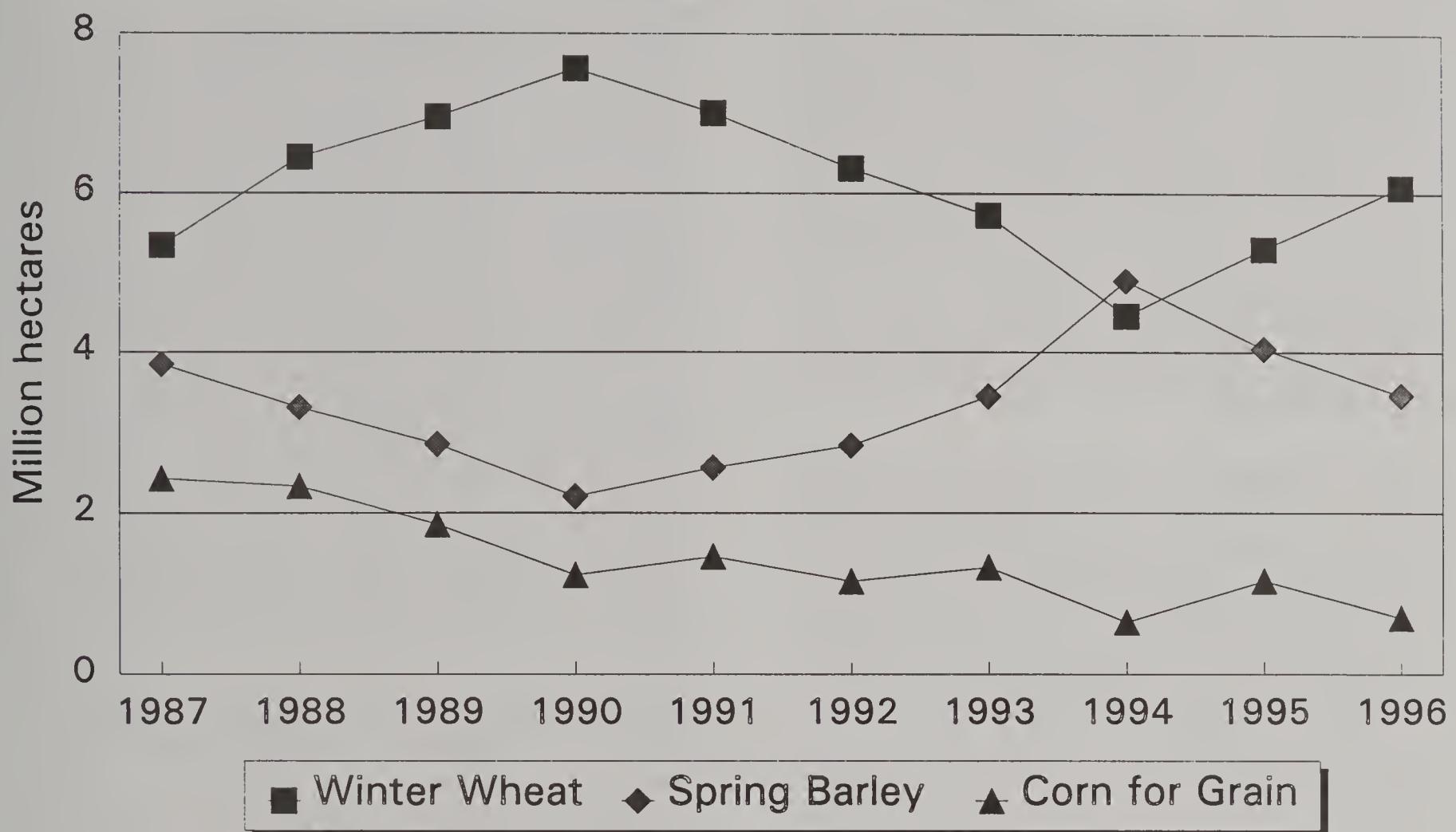
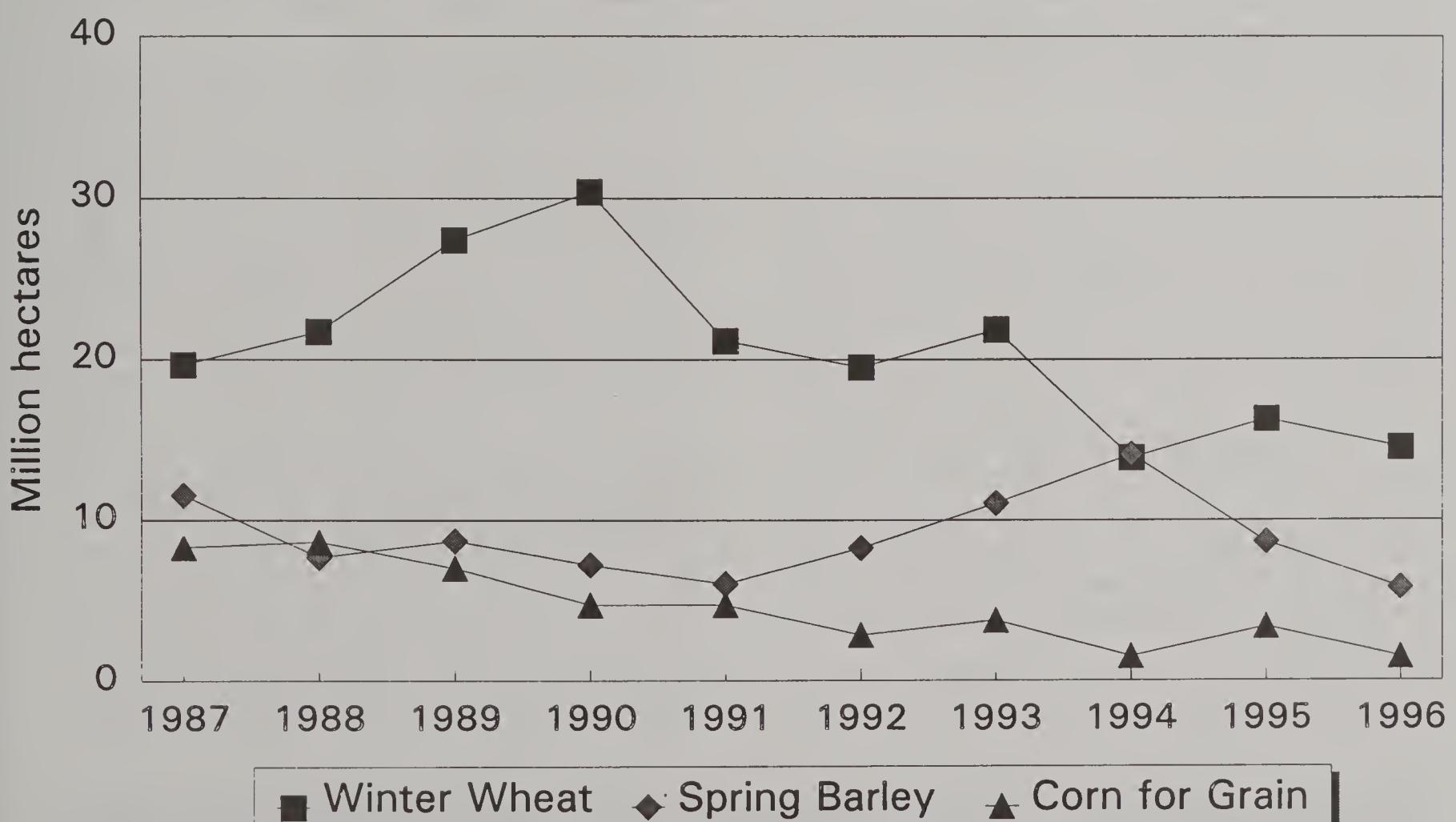


CHART 4

Ukraine: Estimated Production of Major Grains



THE EFFECTS OF BRAZIL'S ELIMINATION OF ICMS EXPORT TAXES ON SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Brazil imposes a sales tax on circulation and distribution of all goods and services, including soybeans and products. This tax is called the ICMS tax (i.e., "Imposto sobre Circulacao de Mercadorias e Servicos"). The ICMS tax can vary by state and product or service. The ICMS tax was structured in such a way that exports of soybean oil and soybean meal were favored over the export of soybeans. The previous ICMS tax applicable to exports was 13 percent for soybeans, 11.1 percent for soymeal, and 8 percent for soyoil.

On September 13, 1996, Brazil's President Fernando Henrique Cardoso signed Law 87, which among other provisions, provided an exemption of the ICMS taxes on exports of primary and semi-processed products, including soybeans and soybean products. This elimination of ICMS taxes on exports went into effect on Monday, September 16, 1996, and is expected to reduce the cost of doing business in Brazil, improve the trade balance, and give the Brazilian economy a badly needed boost. Many analysts report that the exemption could raise Brazil's exports by as much as 4 percent, and its GDP by 1.5 percent in 1997. According to Brazilian economists, the new legislation is the equivalent of a seven percent devaluation without the inflationary effect. To avoid disruption to state services due to an estimated (by the Planning Ministry) revenue losses of about \$3.6 billion, Brazil's Central Government will compensate the states. This compensation will be made over a six to ten year period.

The elimination of the ICMS tax on exports is expected to stimulate soybean production and soybean exports. Competition from other crops such as corn and sugarcane in Parana, and corn in Rio Grande do Sul could prevent expansion of soybean acreage in these states. Thus, additional production should come from the Center-West. Although land in Brazil's Center-West is plentiful and potential for expansion is great, transportation to major ports or urban centers is a major limitation. During harvest time, transportation costs from Mato Grosso to the port of Paranagua can rise to as high as \$70 to \$80 per ton of soybeans during harvest peak.

The effect of Law 87 on the 1996/97 soybean crop will likely be marginal. In the short-term,

greater expansion in area for 1996/97 will come from higher prices due to lower stocks, more than lower taxes. Soybean prices in Brazil have risen \$80 per ton from last year, compared to a potential increase of \$34 from the savings in taxes. In the long-term, however, if prices remain high, farmers in the Center-West could defray the high transportation costs with savings from the elimination of the tax on exports. However, if the price of soybeans return to levels below \$6 per bushel, farmers in the Center-West will remain restricted in their ability to expand despite lower taxes and relatively higher returns. This problem will continue until Brazil finds a more reliable and less expensive method to transport soybeans out of the expansion areas. Also heavy farm debt and tight credit is still constraining production on current land, let alone expansion onto new land in Mato Grosso.

Although a number of infrastructural projects such as the Madeira River waterway are on its way, it is improbable that transportation of soybeans would become readily inexpensive in the near term. When and if completed, these projects could give further impetus to soybean cultivation in the Center West. The Madeira River waterway is apparently currently operating, and it would be beneficial for new area brought into production. However, the economic feasibility of this waterway for current area of production in Mato Grosso remains blurry.

On the prospects for greater soybean exports relative to the products, Brazil could export more beans. The increase in exports will likely come from additional production rather than a major shift from products to beans. Even if crushers receive no compensation, the large plants in Brazil (many of which are owned by foreign companies) will benefit greatly from leveling the playing field within Brazil. Some local companies have operated in the informal market and avoid paying taxes. Using current prices, on average the differential export tax provided a margin of about \$9 per ton to Brazilian processors. Processors in most states earned only about \$6, but in Rio Grande and Parana processors earned significantly more. Large companies in Brazil that made their tax payments to the Government, are likely to find that the incentives lost will be partially recovered through substantially fewer administrative costs of keeping tax records and

advancing funds for the tax, thus making them more competitive in the internal market.

Another factor affecting the future of Brazil's exports is the complexity of the ICMS tax on inter-state trade. It appears that the movement of beans among states for crushing may become more difficult than before, providing an incentive for expanding crush capacity in the interior. The ICMS taxes have not been removed and subsequently to move soybeans from Mato Grosso to Sao Paolo the tax must be paid. Prior to Law 87, the importer state such as Parana and Rio Grande do Sul would compensate the state tax when exporting the product. Since, export taxes are zero, the incentive to move beans from one state to other have diminished.

Although there are a wide range of expectations regarding the elimination of the differential export tax in Brazil, most analysts agree that soybean production and farmers will benefit the most. On the other hand, the potential impact on crushers remains to be seen. Currently, Brazilian soybean processors claim that crush margins are low. If

Brazil's 1997 soybean crop turns out to be smaller than expected, and soybean prices rise dramatically, Brazilian crushers could request a DET program similar to the Argentine system. Prospects for such legislation to pass a Brazilian congress would be very unlikely. World oilseed and product trade will benefit from Brazil action. This should encourage other countries to eliminate their DET to further liberalize world trade in oilseeds.

This article is a reprint of a paper written by Jaime Castaneda of the Cotton, Oilseeds, Tobacco, and Seeds Division, FAS, USDA.

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